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NOTICE TO READERS: * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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Assembly Expands Foreign Economic Investment

AU3107193390 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] The Presidium of the People's Assembly, meeting on 31 July 1990 under the chairmanship of Comrade Ramiz Alia, approved among other things two important decrees. These decrees will serve to further expand and solidify our country's foreign economic relations, introduce new and more advanced forms of cooperation, and provide the necessary legal guarantees to foreign participants in this cooperation.

The decree on the protection of foreign investments in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania states that investments and economic activity may take place on the territory of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania involving the work of enterprises, firms, foreign persons, or Albanians resident abroad, in accordance with the legislation governing this activity.

Foreign investments on the territory of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania—the decree states—enjoy protection and full security. These investments cannot be expropriated, nationalized, and will not be subject to any other similar measure of expropriation or nationalization with the exception of special cases (?for public purposes), and always against the payment of appropriate compensation.

This decree stresses that enterprises, firms, or foreign persons, whose investments incur losses in the territory of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania because of war, a state of emergency, and such natural circumstances such as earthquakes, floods, and so forth will be treated in the same way as its own enterprises with regard to redress for damage, compensation, and so forth.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the decree later states, will publish all the laws, regulations, and procedures that concern or influence investments.

The decree on the economic activity of enterprises with the participation of foreign capital in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania points out that enterprises involving foreign capital may carry out their economic activity in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in various sectors of the economy, in accordance with the goals laid down in the plan for the present and future development of the country's economy. These enterprises, the decree states, are to modernize the existing plant or build a new plant with advanced technology. They will be based on the extraction and processing of the country's raw material, and will aim at increasing exports or reducing imports, expanding the range of consumer goods, creating new jobs, introducing new and modern methods of organization and management in production and services, and so forth.

The economic activity of enterprises and the investment of foreign persons in them are protected by the state, guaranteeing identical conditions to those of Albanian citizens. The decree also authorizes the making or changing of contracts by the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania on the application of Albanian citizens through the concerned ministry.

In the field of banking, authorization will be given by the Albanian State Bank. Applications for authorization, the decree states, must include the name of the enterprise, its center of activity, data on the foreign persons involved, the aim of the enterprise's work, the nature and shape of the enterprise, and a full study including a technical and economic analysis of the enterprise's work, etc. Authorization is issued for a period of up to 10 years, and applications for an extension of this period are to be made one year before the expiration of current authorization.

The decree later states that enterprises finance themselves in leks and foreign currency, and with foreign currency accounts in the Albanian State Bank, which can also be opened in a foreign bank by agreement with the Albanian State Bank. Foreign persons have the right to transfer their share of the profits abroad. The decree states that the enterprise has the right to obtain credit in foreign currency from the Albanian State Bank. It may also obtain such credit from a foreign bank by agreement with the Albanian State Bank. The decree also stresses that the enterprise is obliged to keep accounts according to the regulations laid down by the responsible Albanian state authorities. At the request of the responsible authorities, it will provide every year, besides taxes, information on its accounting and the economic activity it has carried out.

This meeting of the Presidium also approved a decree on meetings, assemblies, and manifestations of citizens in public places.

This decree is issued on the basis of Article 53 of the Constitution, which provides for citizens' right to meetings, assemblies, and public manifestations. The decree also lays down that meetings, assemblies, or manifestations that include calls for rebellion against the constitutional order, that include calls to criminal acts or violations of the law, or that aim to destroy relations with foreign states are forbidden.

The decree stresses that participants in these activities are forbidden to carry weapons or slogans, emblems, symbols, and other figurative accessories with anti-people, fascist, or racist significance, or which incite national hatred.

The rules are also laid down for the dispersal of these activities in public places, when they take place in contravention of this decree or with the legislation in force. The purpose of provisions laid down in this decree is the conduct in accordance with the law of meetings, assemblies, and manifestations in public places. The decree provides for the possibility of conducting the above-mentioned activities only after their organizers have provided previous notification to the competent state organs. This notification must include the purpose of the activity, the number of participants, the time and place where it will take place, etc. The decree also provides for sanctions against persons who break the rules laid down in it.

The above decrees will be published in the next issue of the Official Gazette.

At the same meeting, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania decided to present to the eighth session of the 11th Legislature of the People's Assembly a proposal to create a special commission to examine the need for changes in the existing Constitution and to determine the time and manner of introducing corrections or additions that must be made to it in accordance with the developments that have taken place in our country since 1976, when the Constitution in force up till now was approved.

Finally, the Presidium of the People's Assembly decided to create a special commission to prepare a law on elections to the People's Assembly, to be presented for consideration and approval at the eighth session of the 11th Legislature of the People's Assembly, which will be held at the beginning of October 1990.

Further on Visit by USSR's Kvitsinskiy

AU3107200090 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Yuliy Kvitsinskiy, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, signed the protocol on the normalization of relations between Albania and the Soviet Union, left today for the Soviet Union.

He also contacted and conducted talks with the Foreign Ministry of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania about the development of cooperation between our two countries.

He was seen off at Rinas Airport by Dr. Sofokli Lazri, Deputy Foreign Minister Sokrat Plaka, and other Foreign Ministry officials.

During his stay in our country, the Soviet deputy foreign minister and the persons accompanying him visited various social and cultural centers in the districts of Tirana, Durres, and Kruje, where they became acquainted with developments in our country's sociocultural development and the historical and cultural traditions of our people.

Concludes Visit, Departs

AU0108114890 Tirana ATA in English 0943 GMT 1 Aug 90

[Text] Tirana, August 1 ATA—The Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics, Yuliy A. Kvitsinsky, who signed for the Soviet side the protocol for the normalisation of the relations between Albania and the Soviet Union as well as met and conducted talks at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PSR of Albania for the development of cooperation between the two countries, left Albania on July 31.

Present to see him off at Rinas airport were Prof. Sofokli Lazri, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Sokrat Plaka and other functionaries at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

During the stay in our country, the Soviet deputy foreign minister and the persons accompanying him paid visits in various socio-cultural centers in the districts of Tirana, Durres and Kruja, where they were acqainted with the achievements in the socio-economic development of the country and the historic and cultural traditions of our people.

Prior to his departure, the deputy foreign minister of the Soviet Union granted an interview to the RTV correspondent which says among others:

The protocol we signed opens up a fresh perspective in our relations which we think will be very rich in content too because the Albanian-Soviet relations and the Albanian-Soviet friendship have rich traditions and in the new circumstances, in the European circumstances which are changing, in the conditions of the new thinking, of the growing confidence among the states, it will enter as a precious stone in the mosaic of the rich all-European relations of friendship and cooperation. As far as the fields of cooperation are concerned, in the coming months preliminary groups will be exchanged which will serve the establishment of embassies in Tirana and Moscow. Negotiations will be conducted between our Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and your Ministry of Foreign Trade for arranging the economic-trade aspects of the relations. According to my viewpoint, a multibranched basis of cooperation which will allow the cooperaton in the economy, in culture, transport. When speaking among others on transport, we hope that soon the airline be established between Moscow and Tirana, the entrance of our ships in the Albanian ports be more frequent, which means that the ties between our countries will be more intensive.

For the first time in my life I come to Albania. I was impressed by everything here. But the main impression is the generous hospitality of the Albanians, the attention they attached to our visit and each of us.

Bekteshi Interviewed on Economy

AU3107122390 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 26 Jul 90 pp 1-2

[Interview with Comrade Besnik Bekteshi, minister of industry, mines, and energy, by Sadri Rrahmani, director of the newspaper's economics section; place and date not given: "From Decision to Implementation—Deep Understanding and Dynamic Action From Everybody"]

[Excerpts] [Rrahmani] On 1 July, experimentation began with the new economic mechanism in some enterprises of your network. What can you say about this, and how far advanced are preparations for 1 January, 1991?

[Bekteshi]— The decisions of the recent party Central Committee plenums and the instructions of Comrade Ramiz Alia, the laws approved by the People's Assembly, and the government's decisions on the economy will be the subject of analysis, propaganda, and application in all our work. The introduction of the new economic mechanism as a whole, especially in the 13 enterprises which introduced it on 1 July, is now the focus of attention. [passage omitted]

However, we have noticed among some cadres and specialists a kind of tendency to wait for solutions from above, to exaggerate difficulties of material and technical supplies and other obstacles connected with distribution, and the financial relations of enterprises with each other and with financial and banking bodies. We are attempting to oppose these tendencies with the correct view that in this unusual situation problems cannot be solved by routine work. They call for a high level of discipline and the rigorous enforcement of technological procedures in order to obtain higher production.

[Rrahmani] More specifically, what have been the first results, and what problems are emerging?

[Bekteshi] Twenty-five days have now passed since the new economic mechanism was introduced in 13 enterprises. They have generally made a good start. This can be said of the "M. Mame" combine in Tirana, the drilling equipment repair enterprise in Fier, the Prrenjas mine, the Vlore salt enterprise, and so forth. I do not wish to say that everything is proceeding everywhere as we anticipated. Certain problems have also emerged which require close and careful study and support with domestic and imported raw materials, especially in the Rubik mine, the Tirana chemical enterprise, and elsewhere, because it is true that, without underestimating import difficulties, there are also often obstacles to the work of enterprises using domestic raw materials. The same must be said of the distribution of finished products and the transportation of certain raw materials such as ferronickel, phosphorite, coal, and so forth. [passage omitted]

[Rrahmani] We believe that the draft plan you are preparing will be the "foundation" for the new economic mechanism in 1991. Would you agree with this assessment?

[Bekteshi] This is another important problem which we are seriously considering. We are preparing the 1991 draft plan on the basis of new methodological criteria. We are concentrating on various directions, especially in preparing a base for action involving initiative and broader responsibilities and competences, without eliminating the role and responsibility of directorates and the apparatus of the ministry.

There has been criticism of some erroneous concepts and practices at the base, such as the planning of modest targets in, for instance, oil production from existing sources, gas, blister copper, enriched chrome, soda, and coal, and in enterprises' net incomes, costs, and so forth. On this basis, some of the targets offered by the districts for 1991 show disproportions between the rate of production growth, accumulation, and investments, as well as in exports and imports. These balances must necessarily be improved in cooperation with the districts.

Some enterprises in the copper, chrome, and oil extraction industries are not entirely covering their expenditure with their earnings for 1991. Such conditions require a review of some bulk prices in the ninth five-year-period which must be carried out by the State Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance.

[Rrahmani] Your ministry is very important for exports. How will export targets be met, and what measures will be taken to enable our goods to compete on foreign markets?

[Bekteshi] It is true that our ministry is very important, and accounts for about 60 percent of the country's total exports. Some of our enterprises did good work in the first six months of this year and achieved results, such as in enriched chrome, metallic nickel, basic carbonates, etc. [passage omitted]

[Rrahmani] There are still five months until the end of the five- year period. What tangible steps are you taking?

[Bekteshi] In thoroughly carrying out the major tasks ahead, we are also carrying out various projects which will give us a good start in 1991.

Work in the copper industry has not proceeded at a normal pace. There is a need for improvement in the supply of minerals and concentrate to the cooper industry. There must also be a faster solution to the problem of ensuring a labor force in this sector, especially in Spac and Fushe Arrez, and in transportation. [passage omitted]

French Doctor Alleges Poisoning in Kosovo

AU0108120390 Tirana ATA in English 1020 GMT 1 Aug 90

[Text] Tirana, August 1 /ATA/—The French news agency AFP informs that the doctor of the medical aid organization "Medicine du Monde" of France, Bernard Benedeti, informed that thousands of Albanians in the province of Kosovo were deliberately poisoned during the past months. In a writing published on July 31 in the newspaper of Corsica "LA CORSE," Doctor Benedetti stresses that in February and March this year "over 3 thousand Albanian youngsters and children were poisoned in Kosovo through prepared cylindres thrown from the cars in the school yards."

The French doctor informed that he has numerous testimonies with regard to this act of genocide of the

Great Serbs of Belgrade. Among them are two videocassettes and documents, which he has taken with himself from Kosovo. They are complete proofs for the poisoning of the Albanian children and youngsters. According to AFP reports, during the recent months, thousands of other Albanian children have been hospitalized or have demanded medical aid with symptoms of poisoning.

Presidential Search Continues; Candidates Quit

Vulkov, Dertliev Withdraw Bids

AU3107134190 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1318 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Aglaya Shamlieva report on proceedings of the Seventh Grand National Assembly in Sofia—live]

[Text] At the opening of today's sitting of the Grand National Assembly the first speaker was Elena Kircheva. She withdrew the presidential candidature of Viktor Vulkov, proposed by the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS]. In his speech which followed, Viktor Vulkov himself stated that in the current serious situation in the country, the 130 votes placed against him constitute a formidable number. The president, he said, must have greater and more widely based support.

After Viktor Vulkov, Velko Vulkanov, a member of the parliamentary group of the Bulgarian Socialist Party [BSP], proposed the candidature of Nikodim Popov.

In a very emotional and stern parliamentary speech, Petur Dertliev, the candidate of the Union of Democratic Forces [SDS], also withdrew his candidature. The president, he said, should be the president not of a party faction, but of the people.

Later Nikodim Popov withdrew his candidature, pointing to his advanced age.

We then came to the proposal by the SDS parliamentary union, put forward by Stoyan Ganev, of the candidature of Dr. Zhelyu Zhelev for president.

At this moment at ten-minute recess has been declared, after which the live relay will resume.

Members View Zhelev's Nomination

AU3107200290 Sofia BTA in English 1618 GMT 31 Jul 90

["Lobby Talks After Zhelev Nomination"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 31 Jul (BTA)—"We don't link the presidency with a coalition government," said Mr. Stoyan Ganev M.P., spokesman for the Union of Democratic Forces (SDS), in the break which the Socialists requested to discuss the only left presidential nomination of Dr. Zhelyu Zhelev. Mr. Ganev denied any arrangements between the political forces for today's situation. "The decision to nominate Zhelev was an independent decision of the SDS," he said, stressing that "it is still consistent with the realities."

Mr. Ganev hopes that it is not only the opposition which sees a future president in Dr. Zhelyu Zhelev.

The opposition all along contemplated nominating Dr. Zhelev, Mr. Ganev asserted "but the situation which has arisen these days made us finalize this decision."

Mr. Ganev declined to predict the Socialists' vote, and their votes are decisive for the required two-thirds majority. "We don't want to think of an option in which most BSP M.P.'s won't support Zhelev," Mr. Ganev said.

Asked why Dr. Zhelev looked a little bewildered after the SDS put him forward for president, Mr. Ganev said that was not the case. "He is simply a very modest person."

Mr. Aleksandur Karakachanov, leader of the Green Party, predicted that there would be several rounds of voting and hopes that the Socialists will not come up with a new candidate of their own. "Evidently, we are approaching a tacit accommodation: After all, someone will have to make a concession," he said.

Mr. Karakachanov denied that a coalition government was the price of that concession. In his view the concession was Dr Petur Dertliev, "a worthy nomination which the BSP rejected." "We could not yield more than that price," Mr. Karakachanov said.

If Dr. Zhelev becomes president, everything further on will depend on the political conditions. It is not a question of a conventional deal, Mr. Karakachanov believes. The very fact that a representative of the opposition can become a president is already a deal, Mr. Karakachanov said, but it is a deal of political reason. He said that means that the other side acknowledges that it accepts the opposition which it used to denigrate.

"If Zhelev becomes president, the Union of Democratic Forces will run into difficulties, but it won't split," Mr. Karakachanov said and stressed that Dr. Zhelev managed to keep the SDS, a rather disparate coalition, in a fine balance. Mr. Karakachanov believes that after Dr. Zhelev the SDS might have to be chaired by a triumvirate.

Prime Minister Mr. Andrey Lukanov declined to comment on Dr. Zhelyu Zhelev's nomination. "We'll have to wait for the BSP parliamentary faction to determine its position. We'll consider the results of the consultations between the political forces. These consultations must be held at this crucial moment and then we will take our final decision," he told the BTA. At the same time, Mr. Lukanov emphasized that he had a positive view of the person of Dr. Zhelev. He had always done a very good business with Dr. Zhelev, whom he described as a "serious politician who takes to heart the destiny of the people."

Mr. Andrey Lukanov said that in a sense he was surprised by the withdrawal of the nomination of Mr. Viktor Vulkov, the BZNS [Bulgarian National Agrarian Union] leader.

"I think Zhelyu Zhelev's nomination is the only one to which there should be no alternative," said Mr. Ahmed Dogan, the leader of the Movement for Rights and Freedoms. "He is a rallying figure and I do believe that he will manage to rally all forces behind the idea of a national consensus, national stability, and national security."

Mr. Rosen Karadimov, an independent M.P., believes that all four nominations for president so far have been acceptable and does not see any serious obstacles to the election of Dr. Zhelyu Zhelev. "A compromise must be made. In politics this is simply a must. Still, we cannot choose a president that would please absolutely all people," he said.

Workers Party Nominates Pankratiy

AU2807204890 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Report on statement issued by constituent committee of the Bulgarian Workers Democratic Party to BTA, read by unidentified announcer; place and date not given—live or recorded]

[Text] Our party is deeply alarmed by the fact that an endless battle of words is being waged in the Grand National Assembly on the basic constitutional issue of the election of a new head of state, the statement stresses.

In order to put an end to this serious situation, and in the conviction that consolidation is what everyone needs, the constituent committee of the Bulgarian Workers Social Democratic Party proposes that the people's deputies accept a reasonable compromise and put forward a single candidature for the Bulgarian head of state, namely that of Metropolitan Pankratiy.

According to them, it is not unprecedented in world or Bulgarian history that such a figure should be proposed as head of state.

It is proposed that the Metropolitan should serve as president for the term of the Grand National Assembly, after which the new Constitution will settle the more permanent position of the future head of state, the statement ends.

Opposition 'Confederation' Names Tenev

AU3107114790 Sofia BTA in English 1043 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Sofia, 31 Jul (BTA)—The Confederation of Opposition Forces has suggested to the Bulgarian parliament to invite Mr Toncho Tenev, an engineer, to take the post of president. He is described as "an old parliamentarian, national representative in the previous Grand National Assembly and former inmate of a forced-labor camp who had to emigrate".

The Confederation of Opposition Forces comprises seven opposition parties and organizations which have no seat in parliament and which call themselves "real opposition." According to the Confederation the Grand National Assembly is incapable for work, because it is made up of a nomenclature ruling party and a nomenclature opposition.

Poll Shows Electorate's Parliamentary 'Reserves'

AU3107153990 Sofia BTA in English 1332 GMT 31 Jul 90

["Electorate Has Reserves as to Parliament and the Country's Future"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 31 Jul (BTA)—A public opinion poll held by the Sigma Independent Bureau for Enquiries shows that 11 per cent of the respondents have considerable reserves about the Grand National Assembly which is to work out the new Constitution, 35 per cent have "certain reserves" and 32 per cent are satisfied by the Grand National Assembly. The enquiry was held before the parliament (in which the Bulgarian Socialist Party (BSP) has a majority) had made five unsuccessful attempts in a week to elect a president.

From the 1,453 respondents, who belong to different social strata and have different political leanings, 37.4 per cent prefer a non-party member prime minister, a little more—38.3 per cent, want a BSP prime minister and 15.6 per cent—a prime minister of the Union of Democratic Forces (SDS).

More than half of the respondents consider that the results of the elections are objective; a quarter of them believe the results to be partially veracious; 19.3 per cent of the respondents would not accept them as real. Most of the Bulgarians had decided which force and who they would vote for at the very beginning of the election campaign. This result of the enquiry can be compared with the polarization of society after the elections and with the polarization within the present Bulgarian Parliament.

More than half of the respondents believe that the future belongs to the BSP and the Bulgarian Agrarian Party (BZNS), a little less than a half—that it is to the Bulgarian Social Democratic Party (BSDP), about one-third consider the Green party has a promising future. According to 43.6 per cent of the respondents the ruling BSP has no future as a party; according to 52.7 per cent the opposition BSDP has no future; according to 45.7 per cent it is the BZNS that has no future. More than 80 per cent consider that neither the Radical Democratic Party nor the Alternative Socialist Party have any future. These are the two parties which immediately and openly supported the students' strike and "the towns of truth."

More than half of the respondents have a negative attitude towards the acts of civil disobedience; one-third of them have a positive attitude.

28.6 per cent of the respondents have confidence in the future; the greater part of them are uncertain about the future: 48.7 per cent are markedly uncertain and 21.5 per cent find it difficult to answer this question.

Civil Disobedience Discussed by Social Council

*AU3107210190 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian
27 Jul 90 p 2*

[Unattributed BTA report: "Civil Disobedience Action Encroaches Upon Law and Order"]

[Text] Sofia, 26 Jul (BTA)—The Independent Social Council on Preventing Violence in Political and Public Life held a meeting in response to an official complaint of the Sofia People's Council filed at the Prosecutor's Office against the illegal actions of passive violence manifested by the initiative group of civil disobedience which is permanently demonstrating in front of the Bulgarian Socialist Party [BSP] Supreme Council headquarters. The participants in the session appointed a contact group in charge of meeting and talking to the representatives of the civil disobedience initiative.

It is our wish that these people should withdraw of their own free will because, if they do not, the law and order organs and the Sofia City People's Council are expected to apply their legal competence in connection with observing the laws and putting an end to such manifestations of civil disobedience, Lyubomir Sobadzhiev, who chaired the meeting declared. We will try to persuade them that their action is an infraction of legal order.

The representatives of the "City of Truth" expressed their readiness to participate in such talks by stressing that they categorically dissociate themselves from the actions of the civil disobedience initiative. As members of the initiative committee of the "In the Name of Truth" movement, they declared that this movement emerged spontaneously and has developed into a powerful supraparty movement based on moral principles. For this reason, the cities of truth will continue to exist in our country as long as the movement has not been publicly recognized.

Considerable attention was devoted to problems connected with the forthcoming discussion on television, organized by the Social Council, with representatives of various civil disobedience groups. The discussions are aimed at providing an answer to the question: "Can the 'City of Truth' induce social tension likely to result in violence?"

Pripek Villagers End Kurdzhali Hunger Strike

*AU2807204690 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian
26 Jul 90 p 2*

[Text] Kurdzhali, 25 Jul (DUMA correspondent Radka Petrova)—"We are calling off the relay hunger strike, because we have received assurances that the demands made in our declaration to the Grand National Assembly will be fulfilled," announced Mladen Kasabov, chairman of the strike committee of the Pripek villagers.

According to the participants in the strike, which started on 10 July in front of the Kurdzhali Municipal People's Council, it was caused by the assimilation policy of representatives of the Rights and Freedoms Movement [MRF] toward the villagers of Pripek.

A three-page agreement was signed by the strike committee, the Dzhebel Municipal People's Council, and Khaskovo Oblast People's Council. The major points in the document are that Pripek Township will have its own budget and will exercise control over its spending, that a proposal will be made to convert the local school this autumn into a Uniform Secondary Polytechnical School, that the problems concerning the subsistence zones and urban development will be resolved, and that construction of a village bakehouse will begin.

'Name of Truth' Movement Issues Protest Decree

*AU3107200790 Sofia BTA in English
1626 GMT 31 Jul 90*

["'The Name of Truth' Movement Threatens To Seek Political Asylum"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 31 Jul (BTA)—"Having been repeatedly threatened, among other things by the disgraceful passage by parliament of Council of Ministers Decree No.78 directed against the free expression of civic conscience, having tried all forms of peaceful civil protest, practically to no avail, we found that in our homeland now there is no room for the truth," says a declaration of the "In the Name of Truth" Movement.

The leadership of the movement warns that in order to carry on the just struggle for democracy, which has become impossible inside this country, the residents of the Towns of Truth will see themselves compelled to seek collective political asylum from the government of a country which has proved that it is democratic and ready to stand up for human rights.

The "In the Name of Truth" Movement brings together the residents of the Towns of Truth which were set up in early July, first in Sofia and later on in other cities around the country. When it was established at the beginning of July the movement raised demands for the disclosure of the whole truth about the country's foreign debt, about a public trial of Todor Zhivkov and about the disqualification of people discredited in the past from the government and parliament.

The residents of the Towns of Truth believe that their declaration is motivated by the "irresponsible manipulations of the elections to a Grand National Assembly, the unprecedented conduct of a ruling party which is ready to sacrifice its people for the sole purpose of staying in power, sowing the seeds of division, dissent and national hostility and exerting total psychological pressure for the suppression of the voice of truth."

Declaration on 27 Jul Unrest Outside Parliament

*AU3107194690 Sofia BTA in English
1851 GMT 31 Jul 90*

[Text] Sofia, 31 Jul (BTA)—The Grand National Assembly today passed a declaration in connection with the breaches of the peace around the parliament building.

The adoption of the document was occasioned by an incident around the National Assembly building on July 27 when several thousand protectors blocked the entrances of parliament and would not allow the M.P.'s to leave the building. Many M.P.'s were insulted and there were attempts to man-handle some of them. The citizens protested over a parliamentary debate about the procedure of Todor Zhivkov's appearance before the Grand National Assembly.

"Before a president is elected and a new government is formed, the Grand National Assembly is the body of power which assumes the greatest responsibility for the fate of Bulgaria. It cannot function and will not make decisions under outside pressure," the declaration reads.

It emphasizes that coercion and especially physical violence is inadmissible with respect to any citizen, and of course with respect to the M.P.'s, whatever their political affiliation. The M.P.'s assaulted on July 27 belonged mainly to the Socialist Party.

The M.P.'s call on the supporters of all political forces to refrain from ultimatums and other forms of direct interference in the operation of the Grand National Assembly.

Youth Organization in Support of TU Memorandum

AU2907192190

[Editorial Report] Sofia MLADEZH in Bulgarian on 23 July 1990 carries on the front page, a 1,000-word "Declaration of the Bulgarian Democratic Youth in Connection With the Memorandum of the Independent Trade Union Confederation in Bulgaria" addressed to the Grand National Assembly.

The declaration repeats the arguments submitted in the referent item, such as complaints about the current economic situation in Bulgaria, about unemployment, and the growing social problems, such as "drug addiction, prostitution, criminality, and so forth."

Addressing the Grand National Assembly, the declaration urges that "the social and economic problems of young people in Bulgaria should be immediately discussed."

The final passage of the declaration reads:

"We declare our readiness for cooperation and joint actions with all youth, trade union, and social organizations which are concerned about the people's fate in this crucial historical moment.

"Young people are most impatiently longing for changes. Therefore we wish that the solution of the difficult, current problems should start as soon as possible. Young people in Bulgaria are eager to play their role in society—so that we may truly begin to live under the conditions of a new democracy, in a humanitarian and civilized society!"

Women's Organization Demands Food Rationing

*AU2707191390 Sofia BTA in English
1658 GMT 27 Jul 90*

[Text] Sofia, 27 Jul (BTA)—The increasing shortage of basic commodities (sugar, oil, dairy products, sausages, detergents, etc.), the spreading speculations and over supply with goods made representatives of the Women and Mothers Against Violence Movement address parliament and the government with the demand for a temporary introduction of a rationing system.

Such a kind of distribution of deficiency goods has so far been introduced in Varna, Pleven, Blagoevgrad and other cities, while from the beginning of next month coupons will be given in Bulgaria's second-largest city of Plovdiv.

'Special Measures,' Ration Cards Issued in Lovech

*AU3107195890 Sofia Domestic Service
in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 31 Jul 90*

[Text] Today ration cards were also issued in Lovech Municipalities for the purchase of fixed quantities of sugar, laundry detergents, and other products.

In the distribution of goods to the stores, the number of people living in the vicinity of the stores will be taken into account.

Special measures have been taken to prevent speculation, and to ensure regular supplies to the canteens of health and children's establishments and of the towns' enterprises and institutions.

Government Sets Up Nuclear Safety Research Body

*AU2907135990 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian
23 Jul 90 p 2*

[Text] An interdepartmental coordinating council, under the Ministry of the Environment, is being set up for scientific research in the field of radiation and ecological monitoring, and radiation protection.

"One of the most important lessons we drew from the Chernobyl accident," said senior scientific officer Valentin Bosevski, deputy minister of the environment, "was the need to set up a national system of radiation and nuclear safety, uniting the efforts of specialists and material and equipment facilities."

The coordinating council is a step in this direction. It will work on solving the chief radiation ecology problems which Bulgaria faces, with the aim of overcoming monopoly attitudes and departmental fragmentation.

An overall check has already been completed of the condition of the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant, with the participation of experts from various public movements. The results of the check will be presented to the government.

Specialists from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) also made proposals on further actions to be taken at the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant in connection with studies and evaluations to establish whether the reactors can withstand much stronger earth tremors than those which have so far occurred. In October this year, another group of IAEA experts will conduct an examination of the new reactors at Kozloduy.

Last week the IAEA representatives at Belene also completed their work.

The pollution caused during the working of the uranium deposits in Bulgaria will be a further field of the coordinating council's work. The council will also deal with so-called "electromagnetic pollution" by radio waves.

Foreign Trade Enterprise Rejects Accusations

AU2907191690 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 24 Jul 90 p 2

[Unattributed DUMA report: "KINTEX Rejects Accusations of Participation in Smuggling Affairs"]

[Text] The KINTEX Company rejects the allegation of the Rights and Freedoms Movement [MRF] parliamentary group, accusing the company in question of engaging in maritime smuggling with Turkey through its subsidiary companies. In a letter to the Grand National Assembly, to the country's chief prosecutor, and to Foreign Economic Relations Minister Ivan Damyanov, the general manager of the company declares that this is a slanderous accusation. The letter also calls on the respective Grand National Assembly commission to clarify the circumstances of the violation of the state border and to verify the information available to the MRF. The letter also insists that in case the declaration of the MRF parliamentary group published on 20 July should turn out to be untruthful, the commission should "propose that the Grand National Assembly hold the MRF parliamentary group responsible for moral and material damagers caused to the KINTEX Company for discrediting its good reputation." General Manager Ivan Damyanov declared to a DUMA reporter: "As a result of the repeated media attacks launched against our company over the last few months, the prestige of KINTEX on the international market has been seriously affected, which disrupts our business relations, considering that some of our partners are withdrawing from cooperation with us. This state of affairs in the long run, however, can only be to the detriment of Bulgaria's interests."

Minister Reports Death Sentences to Parliament

AU3107105990 Sofia BTA in English 0823 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Sofia, 31 Jul (BTA)—After November 10, 1989 there have been seven death sentences in Bulgaria. One of them has been confirmed by Bulgarian Supreme Court and on six of them the Supreme Court is yet to take a stand. All sentences were passed for especially grave cases of murder. This was stated last night in parliament by Minister of Justice Pencho Penev in reply to a question.

The data for the last four years were announced, too. In 1986 27 capital punishments were put into effect, in 1987 20, in 1988 26 and in 1989 14.

The last death sentence execution took place on November 4, 1989. There have been 12 people under death sentences since who are still pending execution. It is these 12 capital punishments on which there is a moratorium, because Bulgaria's president did not give his consent for their being put into effect which is required in such cases.

The moratorium imposed by the Grand National Assembly is the second important step made to limit capital punishments.

The first step was made by the amendments to the criminal code of the end of March this year, according to which the putting into effect of capital punishment and the trial of cases that may wind up in death sentences should be considered by an extended jury three judges and four jurymen. The passing of a death sentence is possible only if all the seven members of the jury vote for it.

The revocation of the capital punishment for which several M.P.'s have already pleaded in parliament will be discussed soon.

New Printing, Publishing Organ Established

AU3007082390 Sofia OTECHESTVEN VESTNIK in Bulgarian 25 Jul 90

[Text] As of 1 July 1990, a Chief Administration for Printing and Book Publishing has been established under the government and paid for out of budgetary resources. It shall be in charge of the following functions: registration of periodical publications and control over the registration; participation in assessing the country's needs for paper and printing material for the press, book publishing, book printing, and book dissemination; participation in establishing, ordering, and financing publications of urgent necessity, such as school books, school literature, and books for export; organization and coordination of work in determining the priorities of literary branches and types of publications for the purpose of ensuring their financial support and stimulation.

The Chief Administration will be based in Sofia, 11 Slaveykov Square, in the same building where the headquarters of the former Bulgarian Books and Printing Creative-Economic Association were located.

Radical Democrats End Congress, Reelect Chairman

AU2907143090 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Text] The first congress of the Radical Democratic Party ended in Sofia today. The third day of the congress was primarily devoted to a political discussion of the party's present and future, its relations with other political forces, the work of the Grand National Assembly, and the conduct of the Radical Democrat members in parliament.

The party's loyalty to the principles of the Union of Democratic Forces [SDS] was confirmed, and it stressed its position that the unity and consolidation of the opposition is the main precondition for winning the local elections.

At the same time, the adopted declaration highlights the need to preserve the independence and autonomy of all parties and organizations that are members of the SDS, which includes the right to individual initiatives, viewpoints, and opinions, which might go further than, or even contradict, the views of the SDS. It was declared that the party regards the SDS as an open structure for all democratic organizations adopting its principles, and that the decisions of the SDS Coordinating Council should be regarded as recommendations that are not binding in nature.

In this context, the congress defined the future place of the Radical Democratic Party within the SDS framework as right of the political center, counterbalancing every left-wing member of the union.

It was almost unanimously approved that in the developing situation, the most suitable candidate for the post of president of the Republic would be Dr. Petur Beron. However, the congress stressed the need to support the present candidate of the SDS. In the future we will continue to support the candidature of Dr. Petur Dertliev, stated Aleksandur Yordanov, but in his view it was necessary to show more flexibility.

The congress elected an executive party organ, the council, which will coordinate the activity of the National Party Council and its sittings. Dr. Elka Konstantinova was elected chairman of the party.

Armed Forces Officers Form Interests Committee

AU3107200490 Sofia BTA in English 1637 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Sofia, 31 Jul (BTA)—The newly established Georgi Rakovski Bulgarian Legion will defend the professional and the social interests of Bulgarian military officers, as well as the national interests.

Meeting the press today, Captain Doychin Boyadzhiev motivated the need for the establishment of that organisation, citing the complicated political situation in the country over the last few months, certain attempts to stir up a confrontation between servicemen and the people, as well as between the various categories of servicemen, the spreading national nihilism, the real danger of the officer corps splitting among different political tendencies and partisan affiliations.

The legion will establish itself as a nonpartisan, independent and professional organisation which will help restore the prestige of Bulgarian military officers and the prestige of the profession. Certain allegations that the organisation is "state-sponsored, coup-organizing and nationalist" were categorically dismissed. It was emphasized that the legion seeks understanding and cooperation with all organisations claiming to protect servicemen's interests.

Blagoevgrad Prosecutor Warns Ilinden Group

AU3107195290 Sofia BTA in English 1755 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Sofia, 31 Jul (BTA)—In connection with reports in certain mass media about the intention of the so-called Ilinden United Macedonian Organisation to convene its congress on August 7, the district prosecutor's office in Blagoevgrad notified its leadership that such actions would constitute a criminal offence under Article 162 of the Penal Code. In pursuance of Article 185 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, representatives of Ilinden were warned today that the organisation should discontinue its activities which are unconstitutional. Mr. Atanas Kiryakov, chief coordinator of the Ilinden United Macedonian Organisation, refused to sign the notification of warning.

On the eve of the 87th anniversary of the Ilinden-Preobrazhenie Uprising, the regional Club for Radical Reform in the BSP [Bulgarian Socialist Party] in Blagoevgrad circulated a declaration supporting the stand of the political forces, the public organisations and movements on unity of thought and action on the "Macedonian question." The document recalls that 44 years have passed since the anti-Bulgarian resolutions of the Tenth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Workers Party (Communists) in August 1946. The authors of the declaration say that the reforming BSP, a successor of the BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party], bears the moral and political responsibility for the politically short-sighted and criminal underrating of the ethnic issue in its public activities. The formation through administrative procedures, in flagrant contravention of the historical and cultural tradition, of the so-called "Macedonian nation" in Bulgaria, is described as an "outrageous crime." It is furthermore emphasized that the killings, the moral and political harassment, the forced resettlement, the disbandment of the Macedonian Cultural Institute and the delivery of the Bulgarian national wealth to Yugoslavia were "measures applied in the implementation of a sinister anti-Bulgarian policy." The document condemns the national-nihilistic treatment of the Bulgarian historical past, present and future of the population left outside the international frontiers of Bulgaria, carried out under the guise of "socialist patriotism and internationalism."

The local radical Socialists deem it necessary that the BSP parliamentary faction, along with the other M.P.'s from the Pirin area, submit to the Grand National Assembly draft legislation invalidating the forced and mechanical population census in 1946. They believe that parliament should immediately pass a document reflecting a single stand on the Bulgarian ethnic issue.

It is suggested that at its forthcoming congress the BSP passes a resolution containing historical motivation and the party's clearcut position on the ethnic issue.

USSR, Albanian Ties, Bulgarian Role Noted

AU3107105290 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] The Albanian News Agency has reported that Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs Eduard Shevardnadze has conveyed a personal message to Reis Malile, his Albanian colleague, on the occasion of the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

According to TASS, the Soviet Union and Albania are expected to open embassies in Tirana and Moscow, respectively.

To a certain extent the agreement was reached with Bulgarian participation, considering that the negotiations on resuming diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Albania were conducted in Sofia and Tirana on Sunday and Monday [29 and 30 July].

Correspondents point out that Albania, which is slowly awakening from the torpor of Stalinism to which it was doomed throughout years of isolation, is resuming its contacts with the outside world.

We should mention that Albania and the Soviet Union severed their diplomatic relations in 1961, an event which was closely related to the crisis in Sino-Soviet relations. Tirana sided with Beijing at that time, but severed its relations with China toward the end of the seventies.

Trade Ramifications of German Unity Viewed

AU0108083490 Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 30 Jul 90 p 10

[Heinz Boschek report: "United Germany Should Form a Bridge to EC Markets for Sofia"]

[Text] East Berlin, 28-29 Jul—The German and Bulgarian economies were closely linked before World War II. German companies even dominated the Bulgarian market. The Stalinist isolation policy in the former East Bloc severed those important links, and thus created the bases for today's serious economic crisis in Bulgaria. A reunited Germany will find great eagerness in this country to renew the old ties. This view is expounded by Kosta Kostov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Embassy in East Berlin, in an interview with HANDELSBLATT.

The economic expert, who was responsible for coordinating cooperation with the GDR in the Bulgarian Foreign Trade Ministry before coming to East Berlin, called the future Germany the "drawbridge to the EC for Bulgaria." Sofia is aware of the fact that one cannot become a full member of the EC immediately. In order to do this, a great number of economic policy preconditions still have to be created in Bulgaria. In the meantime, however, there is no intention to wait until Brussels has eliminated all market isolation, thus permanently lowering the drawbridge to the rest of Europe.

In Kostov's view, today's GDR, as Bulgaria's second most important trading partner in the East, and the FRG, as its most important partner in the West, can be an "interesting mixture" for Sofia's future export and import business. There are also great hopes for the process of German unification.

Little Hope for New Contracts

This is all the more so because things in the GDR cannot continue as they are at the moment. Despite a comprehensive annual protocol, which envisages trade worth 1.2 billion transferable rubles for 1990, there is little reason for hope that corresponding contracts will indeed be concluded. Much more, the GDR has started a wave of cancellations, which has brought about considerable problems in production and on the labor market in Bulgaria, where the economy is closely interlinked. After all, 35 percent of all Bulgarian goods that are exported to the GDR are cooperative products.

The Bulgarian diplomat cited, as an aggravating example, parts for computer facilities, final production of which takes place in the GDR, and delivery of which is made to the Soviet Union as a result of CEMA agreements. However, after the political changes in East Berlin, production of GDR computers has practically collapsed.

As a result of the open borders to the West, obsolete technology can no longer stand up to the pressure of international competition. Thus, the GDR has stopped all Bulgarian deliveries of subcontractor parts for this year, which are worth 100 million transferable rubles. The factory in Stara Sagora will be on the brink of collapse if it is not possible to develop a plan for its restructuring within a few weeks. Sofia is working feverishly on this.

The Question of Quality Is Posed in a New Way

On the other hand, the computer parts, which so far had been delivered by the GDR, are now missing from the Bulgarian economy. For decades Bulgarian enterprises had been able to count on this supply. Of course, it was known that the imports from the GDR did not necessarily reflect the latest technological developments, but they were at least affordable within the framework of CEMA barter trade. GDR deliveries for 1990 which have not arrived are worth 15 million transferable rubles.

In other areas of trade the situation is not much better; therefore, Kostov predicts a decline in trade of at least 50 percent over the next few months. A problem, for instance, is a fact which was considered to be a great advantage in Bulgaria in the past: the proportion of machine-building products in deliveries to the GDR. It amounts to 35 percent.

With the introduction of the intra-German economic and monetary union, the question of quality has been posed in a completely new way. For example, the GDR refuses to continue accepting low-quality electric trucks, while better trucks—now also powered by diesel—"made in Bulgaria" are used on construction sites in Sweden, France, and the FRG.

Ministries, which simply gave orders to buy certain goods, no longer exist. The Bulgarian producers must immediately start delivering vehicles to the GDR which are as good as those delivered to Western countries; otherwise, the market will be completely lost by autumn.

In the sector of lifting and hauling equipment, where Bulgaria has a leading position among the CEMA countries, the crisis concerning sales emerges more slowly, but with equal pain. For example, the GDR refuses to accept Bulgarian subcontractor parts for open-pit mining equipment. Quality has to improved first, they say. However, a third party also suffers from this. The Soviet Union, which imports this open-pit mining equipment, no longer receives the technical equipment, which is urgently needed even though it is not particularly modern.

According to the first secretary of the Bulgarian Embassy, the Bulgarian tobacco industry has had to use all its strength to balance the GDR cancellations. Cigarettes worth more than 40 million transferable rubles had been delivered to the GDR every year. Two enterprises in southern Bulgaria, in Haskovo, even produced exclusively for GDR smokers after comprehensive taste tests. At the last moment it was possible to prevent the imminent closing down of the enterprises and high unemployment in the structurally weak area by concluding a new contract with Soviet importers.

Kostov said that the Bulgarian economy has reached the limit of tolerance in GDR trade. A bit wistfully he pointed out that until 1987 his country had always had a surplus of about 20 million transferable rubles. Only concerning fruit, vegetables, and wine does he see opportunities for defending the old market positions. For instance, the wine exported to the GDR was tailored exactly to the taste of the consumers, and this has been so for decades. For Bulgarians this is "rather sweet syrup," but if this consumer behavior were to change, wines could be delivered which are already quite coveted in the United States, Canada, Great Britain, and Sweden. Sofia also does not expect any difficulties in this respect, because as of 1 August the EC limits for agricultural exports will be eliminated. This then also applies to the GDR as a future part of the EC.

Bulgaria would like to help reduce the GDR's meat surplus. However, convertible foreign currency is lacking for this purpose. In contrast to fruits and vegetables, meat and milk products have always been calculated in dollars within the CEMA. This is another case proving that the members in the Eastern economic community cannot help each other.

High Losses in Propaganda Projects

The Bulgarian diplomat stressed that his country has also had bad experiences with cooperation on third markets. Propaganda projects of the CEMA, in which Bulgaria and the GDR participated, were accompanied by financial failures, in particular in Africa. The Balkan country, which has high debts itself, is still owed $2 billion for such projects by African partners. However, there is no hope of these states becoming liquid. Sofia is willing to engage in cooperation with the GDR on third markets in Europe, but nowhere else.

In the chemical sector there are certainly opportunities for such cooperation. The GDR, which has so far exported chemical products to Bulgaria worth about 60 million transferable rubles every year, could contribute to its good reputation.

EC Phare Program To Provide Aid in 1990

*AU3107153390 Sofia BTA in English
1339 GMT 31 Jul Jul 90*

[Text] Sofia, 31 Jul (BTA)—Bulgaria will receive 25 million ecu [European Currency Units] under the Phare programme by the end of this year to revive her economy. The amount of the financial aid was confirmed today before journalists by the director of the Phare Operative Group with the EC Commission, Mr. Thomas Garvey.

The guest made it clear that the aid expresses the attitude of the 24 developed industrial countries to the processes of democratization in Bulgaria and her transition to a market economy.

A great part of the aid will go in agricultural projects in general and in the promotion of private enterprise in particular. Among the other priorities are the protection of the environment, medicine and telecommunications.

It is expected that Bulgaria's access to the markets of the European Community will be liberalized through removing quantitative restrictions and including the country in the system of customs preferences.

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development will also render assistance to Bulgaria in overcoming the crisis.

Talks With USSR on Defense Industry Conversion

AU3107201390 Sofia BTA in English
1629 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Sofia, 30 Jul (BTA)—The opportunities for a conversion of the Bulgarian defence industry were considered at a meeting today between Mr. Krustyu Stanilov, minister of industry and technology, and Mr. Vitaliy Kurushin, deputy minister of the defence industry of the USSR. The suggestions discussed are based on economic and technological analyses in fields linked with food industry equipment, cold storage equipment, optics and consumer goods.

The sides stressed the need to improve the mechanism of cooperation under the new socio-economic conditions.

Diplomatic Relations Established With NATO

LD3107172590 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] In connection with the NATO London Declaration, Czechoslovakia has established diplomatic relations with NATO. Karel Lukas, Czechoslovak ambassador to Belgium and the EC, was entrusted with the task of representing Czechoslovakia at the NATO office in Brussels.

Soviet Troops Begin Evacuating Trutnov Garrison

LD0108125690 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 1 Aug 90

[Text] The withdrawal of the Soviet garrison from Trutnov began today with the loading of military vehicles and equipment onto rail cars. By 7 August, 10 trains will have left for Cierna and Tisou. Families of Soviet officers have already left and now soldiers and hardware are leaving for home. The 12-hectare military complex, which is out of town, has been designated for the Trutnov agricultural cooperative for production purposes. Buildings vacated by the garrison will most probably be handed over to the town council together with almost 150 apartments.

Stracar on Trade Relations With USSR

AU3107181690 Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech, Slovak 27 Jul 90 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Minister of Foreign Trade Slavomir Stracar by Jana Havligerova at Ruzyne Airport in Prague on 26 July: "Moscow Has Promised Nothing"]

[Text] [Havligerova] May we assume that during the transition period before accounting in freely convertible currencies is introduced, our active trade balance with the USSR will be used to our benefit?

[Stracar] It can be said that our balance consists of three variables: government credit provided to Moscow totaling two billion rubles; our active balance which will be achieved this year; and integrative stocks and shares. The agreement on providing credit assumes that drawing on credit will be possible on our part until 1995. As far as integrative stocks and shares are concerned, the situation is unclear because the discussions between the experts were not completed and, so, we were unable to reach an agreement on how to calculate our activity. During the discussions, our points of view drew closer together, but not enough for us to be able to say how we will deal with the transition period. Just as we arrived in the USSR, the Soviet president issued an edict which stated that as of 1 January 1991, the Soviet Union will have to convert to accounting in freely convertible currencies in its trade with the CEMA countries. The interpretation of this accounting process is not yet consistent.

[Havligerova] To what extent does the fact that the Soviet Union has economic problems have an impact on relations between the CSFR and the USSR?

[Stracar] The basis for the current difficulties lies in the past structure of mutual relations and in CEMA's method of operating in general. The CSFR relied on the fact that the USSR would continuously supply us with raw materials and, thus, the USSR was a soft market for us. The structure of our industry was not good. The other thing is that in the USSR there are specific difficulties of an economic nature.

[Havligerova] What will the development of our relations with the USSR be like? Will our active balance increase or will it decrease?

[Stracar] I believe that the Soviet market is of such a size that the Czechoslovak state and industry should endeavor to remain in it. We consider the USSR to be an important partner, although conditions are, obviously, changing. We are transferring to a freely convertible currency, and this will be one of the most important bridging maneuvers that we will have to implement in trade with the USSR.

EC Official Holds Talks, Offers Financial Aid

AU0108082290 Bratislava NARODNA OBRODA in Slovak 28 Jul 90 p 1

[Branislav Janik report: "The CSFR Does Not Need Charity, it Needs Active Trade"]

[Text] Prague—"I am departing Czechoslovakia with a relatively good insight into the situation here and into your government's intentions. We discussed the most important aspects of the reform program. I have faith in the future because the Czechoslovak economy has a good historical background, qualified people, and a certain industrial and technical potential," said Mr. Henning Christophersen, vice president of the EC Commission, at yesterday's meeting with journalists.

He held talks in Prague with Finance Minister Vaclav Klaus, Economy Minister Vladimir Dlouhy, and Czechoslovak State Bank President Josef Tosovsky.

The domestic aspects of economic reform were on the agenda of the talks, that is, the internal convertibility of the koruna, price liberalization, tax reform, the restructuring of the economy, and privatization—steps that will lead the Czechoslovak economy toward a free market economy. Mr. Christophersen spoke about the EC Commission's decision to continue the dialogue with Czechoslovak Government branches about economic issues. He briefed Mr. Klaus as well as journalists on his intention to propose to the Council of Ministers that the EC provide a guarantee for the European Investment Bank's intervention to cover investments in the CSFR to the tune of 400 million ECU's [European Currency Units]. That is approximately seven billion korunas over the next three years. He stated that the CSFR does not need charity, gifts, or credit but that it needs active trade and access to the market and to technological information so that it can integrate itself as quickly as possible into the world economy. What this money will be used for will be decided directly by the Czechoslovak and foreign investors. According to Minister Dlouhy, who was also present, the CSFR is mainly interested in dealing with the infrastructure—railroads, highways, and airports; however, it is also interested in commercial and industrial investments and in resolving ecological problems. Some of the investments would be used to support small- and medium-sized businesses.

Benelux Visa Requirement Abolition Explained

AU0108123990 Bratislava NARODNA OBORDA in Slovak 27 Jul 90 p 1

["(NO)" signed report: "Without Visas—Where?"]

[Text] Prague—We were briefed by Robert Harencar, foreign minister first deputy, that the CTK report which we carried yesterday incorrectly indicated that visa requirements for CSFR citizens had been abolished by the Benelux countries (the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg). Visa requirements have been abolished for Hungarian citizens only. The possibility of visa-free travel for our citizens is under discussion. At the same time, we were told that, as of 1 August, the visa requirements will be abolished for the CSFR citizens when traveling to Spain for a period no longer than 30 days. There is a real possibility that no later than 1 September, we will be allowed to travel visa free to Switzerland as well.

Commentary on Intelligence Service Reorganization

AU3107170790 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 25 Jul pp 1, 2

[Jan Subert commentary: "Czechoslovak Intelligence Service Ceased To Be the Tool of KGB; Once Again OUR Intelligence"]

[Text] Similar to the Office for the Protection of the Constitution and Democracy, the Czechoslovak intelligence service is, upon the adoption of the pertinent laws, probably in October or November, to be sequestered from the Federal Ministry of Interior and transferred to the authority of the parliament. Moreover, for the first time since 1948, our intelligence service will cease to operate as a tool of the KGB which carries out its plans. The goal and the objective of the Czechoslovak Intelligence will once again be the true protection of the sovereignty of Czechoslovakia and of its democracy.

Foreign intelligence, just like counterespionage, belongs to the special security and information services, of which even the democratic countries do not speak much. Nevertheless, the public in the free countries is informed about their objectives. It is only in the totalitarian regimes, in which these agencies serve the ruling dictatorships, that their activity is hidden under a veil of absolute silence. Hence, after 40 years of monopoly of a single political party, our citizen has the right to learn at least the basic facts about the intelligence service in his own country.

The Czechoslovak Intelligence Service, which had guarded in the prewar time the freedom and sovereignty of our country, and whose professionalism and ethics were recognized by the whole world, has again a chance to regain its loss of face. The time is over when the intelligence's actions often had nothing to do with the protection of the republic, and the Czechoslovak Intelligence worked only as a tool of the superpower Stalinist policy of the Soviet Union.

An end was put to the 20-year period of KGB's utilization and misuse of our intelligence—which still belonged to the five most capable intelligence services in the world—any place, where it might be expedient for the KGB. Finally, the senselessly huge and costly intelligence apparatus, legalized under the camouflage cloak of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs even in the istant countries as Indonesia, Chile, Mexico, India, Tanzania, or Uruguay, lost its justification.

Let us try, however, to answer the question of what actually is the new concept of our intelligence service and whether it is necessary for a small democratic state in the middle of free Europe to establish such an office.

Whether or not we like it, we do need a professional, quality, dependable, and morally clean intelligence service. Even the democratic government must have for its decisions reliable information about the intentions of various countries. The risk always exists, should the country not have this information, that it would act improperly and incorrectly. If, for instance, the intelligence service operated according to our current expectations, and if it were able to provide sensitive and confidential information, we would not have been taken aback, practically from one day to the other, by the crude oil and consequently the gas availability shock.

According to the information at our disposal, the new concept of the Czechoslovak Intelligence is completed and—as assessed by the experts—it can be judged to be very successful. Some details must be fine-tuned, but already we can speak unequivocally about the basic orientation. It is based on the fact that numerous countries still exist with totalitarian regimes and superpower ambitions. There still are countries on the world's map, which certainly are not favorably inclined toward our freedom and democracy. Of course, it will be useful and necessary in these cases to obtain information on their governments' intentions.

The effort to penetrate the intelligence service of the countries demonstrably involved in hostile activities against our country will be among the priority tasks of our intelligence service. It is precisely in this area that our intelligence will fulfill the mission as a guardian of our security and sovereignty and bring information which cannot be obtained by any other means.

The collection of information about the most significant international problems and about the activities behind the scenes, which accompany the development of the world economy, will form an independent and a very important chapter. This sphere of intelligence work acquires extraordinary significance with the opening of our economy and its entry into the free market. Even here, well-functioning intelligence can compose a view which cannot be obtained by any other method, and thereby it can indirectly anticipate and prevent the economic and consequently social shocks.

In addition, it is also important that all these tasks be done only by people with strong democratic views. The extensive vetting to which the intelligence service has been subjected for several months is a guarantee that discredited and spineless people willing to serve any masters will not work in its ranks. It is not without interest that precisely at this time, all the personnel of the former "normalization" intelligence organization has been withdrawn from the Czechoslovak representative offices abroad and that the further activity of our intelligence service in this area is being revaluated. One can assume that the personality of the director will provide a safe guarantee of the development. The selection of the right man for the job, which necessarily requires a personality familiar with international politics, is marked by expert discussions and intensive searches.

On the basis of information provided to our editorial office by dependable sources, one can say that the work on the concept also focuses on the quest for the most up-to-date methods of intelligence work. The fact is that the U.S. CIA, equipped with the absolutely latest in computer and communication technology, obtains a full 80 percent of all information by the analysis of world press. Although one cannot completely copy this model—because of our equipment—it will not be ignored and it will be utilized in an acceptable form. We will further brief our public—who has the right to ask questions and get answers about the Czechoslovak Intelligence Service—on all of this in the future.

Ministry on Budaj State Security Relationship

AU0108125290

[Editorial Report] Bratislava NARODNA OBRODA in Slovak on 27 July on page 2 publishes a 450-word statement by the Office of the Federal Ministry of Interior for the Protection of the Constitution and Democracy entitled "An End to the Hysterics Surrounding Jan Budaj?"

According to the statement, during 1978-79, Jan Budaj applied several times unsuccessfully for a passport. The reason he was given was that his travel "is not in the interest of the republic." The documents show that the applications were rejected by State Security, and eventually "a passport in the name of Jan Budaj was issued in December 1979 and picked up by a State Security agent. A day later Jan Budaj signed a promise to supply information to State Security. Contrary to the valid service regulations, he was recorded as being a secret collaborator."

Except for the aforementioned promise, there are no materials from Budaj on file, the statement says. Moreover, "from 1979 to 1981, he was repeatedly summoned to State Security premises for interrogation." The attempts to keep Budaj on file as a secret collaborator ended in 1981, the statement reads, because "Jan Budaj cheated the State Security agents and, instead of cooperating, became involved in antisocial criminal activity." An agent claims to have received nine pieces of information from Budaj, but no evidence to substantiate his claim is on file. Moreover, according to the statement, when Budaj's "antisocial criminal activities" were discovered, the State Security agent, who kept a file on Budaj as a collaborator, was transferred to a less qualified job. "As of the middle of 1981, the file on Jan Budaj's hypothetical collaboration was closed with a note that his person must be dealt with as an enemy." The statement concludes with an observation that all records of Budaj's investigation, interrogations, bugging, etc.—apparently hundreds of pages—from 1980 to 1989, were destroyed by a State Security agent in December 1989.

Bratislava General Credit Bank To Issue Bonds

AU3107125990 Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech 27 Jul 90 p 1

["(jef)"-signed report: "New Bonds"]

[Text] The General Credit Bank in Bratislava is preparing an issue of bonds with a floating interest rate which will mature in five years. They are intended mostly for private investors and their nominal value will be 5,000, 20,000, and 100,000 korunas. During the first year, they will yield 7.6 percent interest, the second year 7.8 percent, the third year 8.0 percent, the fourth year 8.2 percent, and the fifth year 8.4 percent; that is, an average of only 8 percent. However, the bank promises protection against the depreciation of the yield in case there is inflation: Interest is taxed, according to the schedule (available at the bank), by up to 25 percent at the most.

Contract Prices Introduced for Some Farm Produce

LD3107162390 Prague CTK in English 1456 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Prague July 31 (CTK)—The decision to introduce contract prices for some kinds of farm produce according to the offer and demand was announced by Czech Minister for Trade and Tourism Vlasta Stepova and Minister of Agriculture Bohumil Kubat at a press conference here today.

The move has been prompted by overproduction in agriculture which is due to the July 9 increases in the prices of some foods. Growing are especially the stocks of beef meat, tinned meat and cheese.

The measure will allow cuts in prices which would not harm about 30 percent of agricultural enterprises as regards beef meat, and the remaining 70 percent will have to reassess the economy of their production, Minister Kubat said adding that this would only result in the so needful competition.

Competition in trade may help lure foreign capital to the Czechoslovak market, Minister Stepova said and added that interest has already been shown by some Swiss, Dutch and Belgian trade firms. Closer contacts have been established also with some partners in Britain.

Speaking about privatization in the sphere of trade, which should be the first one to start the process, Minister Stepova said that privatization should be preceded by reprivatization, i.e. returning of property to the original owners to whom it was confiscated and nationalized after World War II. The nationalization was realized in two stages: In 1945 it embraced the heavy industry, fundamental branches of the light industry, banks and savings banks, and was completed after the Communist seizure of power in February 1948.

The Czech Ministry for Control of the National Property and its Privatization is currently tackling the question what property and to what extent it should be restored to the original owners.

Some big shops and hotels, too, may be placed in private hands, but a majority of them will become joint-stock companies, and also joint ventures, the minister said.

Motor Oil Prices To Increase 1 Aug

LD3107220190 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Summary] The prices of motor and transmission oils have increased since midnight, just as have the prices of some lubricant oils. Ladislav Baroch, economic deputy director of the state enterprise of Benzina, reports: As of 1 August, there will be changes in retail prices valid all over the territory of the federal republic for sales by the network of pumping stations and retail shops of trade organizatiaons. For example, motor oil M6A in one liter packages has increased from the present price of Kcs 14.50 to Kcs 19.00, and motor oil M6AD in one liter packages from Kcs 17 to Kcs 22. At the same time, there are changes in oils for motorcycles M2T in one liter packages—from Kcs 16.50 to Kcs 22. The best oil used by our motorists is Super Mogul, the one- liter package rises from Kcs 25 to Kcs 34; Super Mogul Stabil from Kcs 29 to Kcs 39; Super Mogul Extra from Kcs 25 to Kcs 34. This price hike is taking place on 31 July at 2400. We are not expecting any substantial worsening of the supply situation in oils and lubricants and believe that the current situation, on the contrary, in connection with the start of the work of refineries and other production, will be improving for our motorists and for our public.

Interparliamentary Assembly News Conference

LD3107201990 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] [Announcer] Stanislav Benda reports on the news conference of chief representatives of the Interparliamentary Assembly in the Municipal House in Prague today.

[Benda] Following the assembly of political parties and movements, yet another extraparliamentary political assembly is being born. This time it is purely an assembly of parties that are not in the Federal Assembly. As stressed several times by Cestmir Cejka, chairman of the Extraordinary Assembly [mimoparlamentni], the parties in the assembly will not cooperate with the CPCZ [Communist Party of Czechoslovakia]. The organization is a two-chamber one, while the upper chamber, led by Mirosolav Kulhavy, is formed by one deputy for each party. The lower chamber, led by Pavel Seifert, is constituted by representatives of individual parties in the numbers determined by electoral results.

The constituent assembly was attended by representatives of nine political parties. Nevertheless, the assembly is open for everyone, from extreme right to extreme left. What is involved is that 17 percent of voters nowadays have no representation in legislative corps or are represented by deputies who are not elected, but the political parties that did not succeed in the elections are not giving up responsibility to their voters.

Acording to Mr. Cejka, politics is not like playing marbles, but a serious matter. It is logical that these parties envisage better election results in the future. That is why they set it out as their aim to follow and assess the work of the parliament and National Council, to issue viewpoints on various crisis phenomena in the state, and above all to prepare their own candidates so that they might be qualified political representatives of their parties in the next election. It is a kind of model of democracy in which party affiliation should be supressed so that all the viewpoints, for example, toward the adopted laws, could be professional and objective. Nevertheless, the individual parties will be independent. They will continue to have their own identities, and apart from that, can have an independent attitude aside from this assembly.

The important aim of the founders of the Extraparliamentary Assembly [mimoparlamentni snem] is to prevent any kind of totality, to control adherence to laws, and to support the birth of a classic parliamentary model, as we know it in advanced countries. As stressed several times by Mr. Cejka, it is no opposition against the government; there is no sense of wrongdoing involved, no attempt to gain property. The aim is to form politics in the interest of the citizens who voted for these parties.

Press, Information Office Closes Down

LD3107192790 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Excerpts] The State Commission for Scientific-Technical and Investment Development ended its activity today. The Federal Committee for the Environment began its activity today. [passage omitted] The activity of the Federal Press and Information Office and its associated organization, the Center for Journalistic Information, also ended in the legal sense today. The registration of newspapers and magazines will continue to be carried out by the Ministries of Culture of both national republics.

Federal Environment Committee Established

LD3107170390 Prague CTK in English 1543 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Prague July 31 (CTK)—The State Commission for Scientific and Technological Development and Investments, which was established in the fifties, ended its activity today and a new Federal Committee for the Environment started its work.

The committee is the central body of the State Administration of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic for the environment. The committee has already elaborated a concept of state ecological policy and ways of its realization and coordinates the state information system on the environment with international agreements.

The Federal Committee for the Environment coordinates the fulfilment of tasks in the sphere of territorial planning and building the consequences of which touch the two national republics and the interests of neighbouring states, and coordinates international cooperation within jurisdiction of the two republics.

State nuclear safety control is subordinate to the federal committee.

Commission's First Session on V-1 Nuclear Plant

LD3107200490 Prague CTK in English 1902 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Prague July 31 (CTK)—The Czechoslovak commission for a comprehensive assessment of the safety of the V-1 nuclear power plant at Jaslovske Bohunice, West Slovakia, held its first session here today.

Taking part were 15 top experts on various nuclear safety-related spheres, appearing as specialists with personal responsibility, not as representatives of their institutions.

The commission decided to set up six working groups on assessment of the overall concept of the V-1 type nuclear power plant, its resistance to potential seismic activity, condition of the reactor vessel and the primary circuit, condition of other technical equipment of the plant, condition of the measurement, regulation and control equipment, ability of the staff to react to common and extraordinary events, assessment of the plant's systems and measures to minimize the negative consequences of a possible accident.

Preliminary results of the commission's work will be pubished by the end of August and the results of the second stage by the end of this year when a proposal on the further course of action will be made.

The commission was set up on the basis of a resolution adopted by the Czechoslovak Government on July 26 when it discussed the future of the Jaslovske Bohunice plant, giving the green light to its further operation at least until three expertises have been carried out, i.e. by the end of next November.

The expertises will be conducted by the West German company Siemens, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the European Community.

The expertises have been prompted by Austria's demand for an immediate shutdown of the plant.

In its statement of July 26, the Czechoslovak government said that "despite preliminary findings that the condition of the V-1 plant is not fully satisfactory, it is not necessary to stop its operation", and recalled that the operation is regulated by the principles of a special regime approved and monitored by the state inspection for nuclear safety of the Czechoslovak Atomic energy Commission.

Consortium for Nuclear Plant Closure Established

AU0108071190 Bratislava NARODNA OBRODA in Slovak 28 Jul 90 p 2

[CTK report: "A Joint Consortium"]

[Text] Trnava—Taking joint action toward preparing and implementing the closure of nuclear power plants is the main mission of the Consortium for Closing Down Nuclear Power Plants [konzorcia pre vyradovanie jadrovych elektrarni z prevadzky]. An agreement on the consortium's establishment was signed in Piestany on 10 July. The participants in the consortium are: the Paris-based Framatome company, the Noell company from Wurzburg in West Germany, and DECOM, a Moscow-based joint international enterprise which has organizations in the USSR, Bulgaria, and the CSFR. The Czechoslovak cofounders of the new consortium are the Trnava Nuclear Power Plant Research Institute, Slovak Energy Enterprises, and the DECOM Energy Project and independent agency in Trnava, which will commence its activity in the very near future. The consortium will operate in the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, the CSFR, France, and the FRG; it is expected that cooperation will be established in other countries very soon.

Slovak Presidium Holds First Session

LD3107200090 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2000 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] The newly formed Presidium of the Government of the Slovak Republic discussed at its first session today, among other things, draft structural changes of the civilian legal section of the Ministry of the Interior and other conceptual questions, above all, the economic development of Slovakia. It also acknowledged the information on the preparation of the 12th Congress of the International Union of prehistoric and protohistoric sciences of UNESCO, which will take place in Bratislava on 1-7 September 1991. The Congress will be organized by the archaeological institute of the Slovak Academy of Sciences and will be technically prepared by Incheba stock and share company. The Slovak premier will ask the Czechoslovak president to take over the patronage over this significant action.

Slovak Government Session Proceedings Detailed

LD3107191590 Prague CTK in English 1720 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Bratislava July 31 (CTK)—The Slovak Government had a session here today whose participants voiced agreement with the promotion of production of passenger cars on the basis of international cooperation and capital share of foreign partners.

The Government established a commission led by Slovak Deputy Preiers Jozef Kucerak and Vladimir Ondrus which is to work out concrete proposals for cooperation with selected partners by the end of September.

The government discussed a draft concept of strategy of economic development and the new economic system in the Slovak Republic and voiced agreement with it. It appointed a 13-member commission to outline relations between the federation and the republics in the conditions of a new economic system and a new structure of economic central bodies. Slovak Deputy Premier Jozef Kucerak was appointed chairman of the commission.

The Slovak Government took notice of a Czechoslovak Government resolution on the country's accession to agreements on the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finanical Corporation, the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency and the International Development Association.

It voiced consent with the signing of a health agreement with Morocco.

The government recalled Slovak Deputy Minister of the Interior Vladimir Borodovcak (without party affiliation) from his function and appointed him head of the Slovak Government office to replace Juraj Kolek.

Meciar Briefs Newsmen

LD3107210390 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] The Slovak Republic Government was in session in Bratislava today. After the end of the deliberations, Premier Vladimir Meciar met with newsmen. He said that the government discussed, among other things, the amendment of traveling expenses and some expenses incurred during business trips of employees of construction and other organizations. This whole complex should become valid in a short space of time through adjustment by federal bodies. The government also criticized the slow progress in extending compensations for some social groups. In this connection, Vladimir Meciar noted that the differences of views on these questions between the Slovak and federal governments remain.

The government also discussed the increase of stocks of meat and the problems of vegetable procurement in southern Slovakia. It considered the possibilities of tackling these shortcomings, which should be quickly removed.

Meciar on Czech, Slovak Relations

AU3107205190 Bratislava NARODNA OBRODA in Slovak 26 Jul 90 p 5

["Substantial excerpt" of statement by Slovak Premier Vladimir Meciar at the NARODNA OBRODA editorial office on 16 July: "Foreign Countries Want Us Together"]

[Text] As we have reported recently, Dr. Vladimir Meciar, Slovak Republic [SR] premier, paid a visit to our editorial office. Many interesting ideas, proposals, and resolutions were presented during a two-hour discussion to which—as promised—we will return from time to time. Today we are publishing Premier Vladimir Meciar's response to one of today's topical questions—how the SR Government sees the further coexistence and constitutional arrangement between the Slovak and Czech Republics. From his substantial answer we select the following:

I presented a plan for the future federative arrangement of the state of Czechs and Slovaks as my personal proposal at the CSFR Government meeting. This plan has been generally accepted and the president also has become familiar with it, as has the Czech National Council. It is at the center of attention today. This plan envisages the development of the CSFR as two entities with equal rights which cede to the federation those rights that are mutually advantageous for them. This is a basic idea from which the shape of state organs, and all other things, is derived.

Two republican constitutions must exist. For example, questions related to the internal arrangement: The Czech Lands will have a regional system, which is in the interest of Moravia and Silesia and which will become regions; Bohemia will also become a region. The situation in

Slovakia will be a little different. That is, the constitutions will not be identical but will be similar in many aspects.

We will cede to the federation those issues which will be unavoidable for us. Questions related to national defense must have priority. We assume that we will also retain joint activity in the sphere of foreign relations and in the sphere of inter-state relations (please, distinguish between inter-state and international relations). Relations between nations should be arranged in the vertical structure of relations between the republics. This should be done in such a way that the Slovak Republic is able to independently enter into international relations in international organizations and also into those relations which correspond to the level of the administration of the Slovak Republic. Why, for example, should the Baden-Wurtenberg government not establish direct contacts with the Slovak Government? Why, for example, should the Slovak Government not have direct contacts with similar organs in Italy, France, and elsewhere? It is impossible, after all, to be responsible for the economy and for national development and to live, at the same time, isolated within one's own borders and not enter into the international division of labor and international political relations. It is very interesting for us that, thanks to the activity of minister Milan Knazko, there are offers from two states to provide free direct financial assistance to Slovakia and to negotiate with the Slovak Government. In order to make such negotiation possible and to allow such assistance to enter this country, it is necessary to have the status and the authority to do so. This is decent help.

In the sphere of foreign trade, we propose that authority be delegated to the republics, yet foreign trade should form part of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. One emission will exist and one coordination will exist in the process of entry or of integration into the international division of labor. This is valid in an eastward and in an westward direction. Other activities will remain in the republic.

As far as the establishment of organs is concerned, we want the federal government to have its own premier and ministers. We have also discussed whether, due to the small number of ministers, a presidential system should be established which would directly administer the government.

As far as the position of the president is concerned, we believe that a system of head of state should be accepted—a president as well as a vice president, who would also be a representative for the other republic. It is being considered that they would exchange positions in mid term, or we would adopt the U.S. system: they would exist at the same time, but the vice president would reside in the republic from which he came. We envisage that within a month we will open a permanent presidential residence with a presidential office in Bratislava. The president will have eight to ten people here; he will be able to come and administer his office in the Slovak Republic's territory any time. There are also differing views, however. We believe that the Federal Assembly should change significantly. Our ideas differ. The "minimum" variant is—The Chamber of Nations would perish and the matters which are under its jurisdiction would be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Czech and Slovak National Councils. Their standpoint would simultaneously be the standpoint of the Chamber of Nations. An "optimal" variant is that the Federal Assembly would be abolished entirely and only the Presidium would exist, which would coordinate the process of adopting laws on the territories of both republics, and the laws would be passed by the Czech and Slovak National Councils. Should there be any dispute, the Presidium would organize a mediation meeting.

In order to retain the functional nature of this arrangement for the state organs, we need a constitutional court as an institution for guaranteeing everyone the protection of his constitutional rights; it would also decide whether the activity and decisions made by the institutions are in conformity with the Constitution. We are questioning the other institutions at the federal level.

We believe that they should operate only at the republican level. Of course, these ideas of ours, which the Czech Government also subscribes to, are not to the liking of the unitarians, who object that only a unitarian federation is a guarantee for development in both republics. The aforementioned proposals are not to the liking of the separatists either, since they say that it is necessary to make use of the situation and to establish two separate states and let them go their own historical way.

Survey results surprisingly show that separatism in Bohemia is, in fact, substantially more developed than in Slovakia. The idea "If they want to go, let them," finds greater support there than in Slovakia. The West wants us to develop our relations based on any principle, but in relations toward the world we should act as one entity.

A counter-alternative to so-called weak federation there is confederation, but the actual difference between their functional content is so small that it is almost negligible. The model for which we are pushing should be an optimal one.

What do we want to change in the constitutional arrangement? It is important that we do not wait for two years for the constitution to be adopted, but that we have this constitutional process finished within one year; otherwise a provisional situation arises in relations, which does not satisfy anyone. At the moment, there is a great legal uncertainty: legal regulations are being adopted that will not be valid after the new constitution is approved. To put it simply, they will be in contradiction to it. They are made according to the current understanding of the constitution, including law No. 125 of 1970 and other jurisdiction laws, which deform relations and the federation. At the moment, this probably cannot be solved in a different way. This is why we want to make the process for preparing a constitution shorter.

The constitutions are under preparation; the constitutions of the Czech and Slovak Republics are being prepared. We are also considering an alternative for concluding a state agreement; one of the variants foresees the acceptance of a federal constitution which would replace the state agreement.

Slovak Deputy Premier Kucerak Interview

LD3107142690 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1000 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Interview with Slovak Deputy Premier Jozef Kucerak by corrrespondent Michal Tvarozek in Bratislava on 31 July—recorded]

[Text] [Tvarozek] The topics of today's session of the Slovak Government do not sound very interesting for the audience, but are important for political and economic reasons: the proposal for the CSFR to join the currency fund agreements of the International Financial Corporation, the International Association for Development, and others.

We will, however, discuss a more interesting topic with Jozef Kucerak, deputy Slovak premier: a gradual transfer of jurisdiction from the federal government to the governments of the republics. Mr. Deputy Chairman, I might be impatient, but the word gradual seems to mean slow to me.

[Kucerak] In keeping with the policy statement of our Slovak Government, we would like to see this transfer take place within two years. This means that within two years all branches of industry in Slovakia should be under the jurisdiction of the Slovak Government. This does not of course mean the transfer of central control from Prague. What matters is to give the Slovak Government the opportunity to deal with all interconnected spheres, such as social, economic, ecological, and so on. At the moment the situation is distorted: The Prague authorities have been managing some enterprises in Slovakia economically, but the Slovak Government must deal with the problems of unemployment and structuralization. This concerns metallurgy, mining, power production, communications, transport, and so on. It is often said that this situation is a result of the fact that Slovakia, for example, lacks energy resources and must therefore be managed federally. However, if we brought this logic to its natural conclusion we would have to join the USSR, because we do not have iron ore and the USSR does. Therefore this logic seems to be faulty.

[Tvarozek] Does it mean that this transfer of competence would concern all economic spheres?

[Kucerak] Of course. As I have said, all branches of industry should be under the jurisdiction of the Slovak Government. In the next few days, around 8 August, we will meet on a higher level—that is, on the level of premiers and deputy premiers, and maybe also with Mr. President, to put forward these demands of the Slovak Government in order to have the preparation of an exact schedule for the transfer of jurisdictions to the Slovak Government.

[Tvarozek] You are not afraid that a new red tape center will be created in Slovakia?

[Kucerak] No, we are not interested in a bureaucratic management of our economy. After all, the aim of our reform is to do away with bureacracy. I, however, say we want to be able to deal with all circumstances that follow from the problems of economic development in Slovakia.

[Tvarozek] Could you tell us, finally, what the advantages of this would be for Slovakia?

[Kucerak] The advantages are that only we in Slovakia are able to make comprehensive decisions with regard to all positive and negative features, and to what the development of Slovakia needs; this is more difficult to do through Prague.

Czech Environment Minister Opposes Nuclear Power

AU0108083190 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 25 Jul 90 p 3

[Interview with Bedrich Moldan, Czech Republic minister of the environment, by MLADA FRONTA correspondent Josef Tucek; place and date not given: "Bet on an Alternate Path"; first two paragraphs are MLADA FRONTA introduction]

[Text] In case of major breakdown at the Czechoslovak nuclear power plant in Temelin, Vienna and Linz would have to be evacuated immediately. Marchfeld, the granary of eastern Austria, as well as the fruit-growing area of Wachau would be contaminated by radioactivity for millennia, and on moonless nights now phosphorescent fish would swim in the Danube. That is the apocalyptic vision published in the Austrian newspaper KURIER. This daily brought the issue to a head, but the reason for its attitude is rooted in Austria's negative stance on Czechoslovak nuclear power production. In a national referendum, the Austrians rejected their own nuclear power project years ago. Therefore, they are even more uneasy about the situation in Czechoslovakia and, as a result, they cry out against our nuclear power plants. The Chernobyl disaster demonstrated to them clearly that radioactive clouds resulting from meltdowns do not respect state borders.

The Czechoslovak power industry's forward planning, however, includes the use of nuclear power for the future. And what does Bedrich Moldan, minister of the environment of the Czech Republic, say to that?

[Tucek] The defenders of nuclear power projects in Czechoslovakia often claim that we have no other alternative but to count on nuclear power. What is your comment?

[Moldan] I would not be so blunt as to say that. At present, approximately one-fifth of all our electric power is already produced in nuclear power plants. Therefore, from an economic standpoint I believe it is impossible to give up nuclear power now. In my opinion, however, we should not build any more nuclear power plants. I believe that it would suffice to only bring into production the units under construction at Temelin and

Mochovce and use them for some twenty, twenty-five years, but no longer. That would provide us with the time to develop some alternative sources.

[Tucek] What alternative sources do you have in mind?

[Moldan] Among the alternative sources, I am thinking of are fossil fuels, particularly [natural] gas, of which there is sufficient quantity in Europe. Of course, it is not necessary to tie oneself to the Soviet Union for its purchase. It is not a political but an economic question, because very soon we will be paying world prices in dollars to the Soviet Union, just as we do to everyone else. It will be necessary to find, in accordance with market principles, the most expedient supplier for reciprocal supplies and the like. I believe that this is acceptable on a temporary basis. The real alternative sources are not sufficiently developed because their development has not been funded as well as it should have been. In comparison with the investments in the nuclear research (which, by the way, no one can figure out because the numbers are classified and cannot be separated from the military research), the amount of money spent, for instance, on the development of solar collectors is only a minute fraction. For the future, I personally believe in solar energy. Moreover, the research in this field progresses very fast.

[Tucek] The advocates of nuclear power often employ the credo—if Temelin is not completed, northern Bohemia will continue to die. How would you respond to that?

[Moldan] It is necessary to realize that Temelin will not be completed immediately. The first stage will only have a 200- megawatt capacity, and that certainly does not solve the entire Czechoslovak power problem. You know, if I had today the 40 billion [korunas] planned for Temelin—and everybody knows that it will cost more—then I would try to much more effectively help northern Bohemia. I would immediately purchase the desulphurizing equipment from the West Germans. I would assign Vitkovice the task of building better mining machines so that the worst quality coal would not have to be mined. I would spend at least one-third of that sum for energy-saving programs so we do not have to produce so much of it. Meanwhile, the north Bohemian smokestacks will have to work that much more for Temelin because construction will take lots of energy.... By the way, I am convinced that the fundamental argument against nuclear power—the economic one—has not yet been fully understood. Do not forget that the investment in nuclear power is not just the actual cost of building the plant and the production costs, but the cost of the plant's eventual removal and the long-term storage of the burnt fuel as well. Nuclear engineers assure us that there is no problem that cannot be dealt with on a technical basis. In other words, that they are completely capable of building safe nuclear power plants. Fine, but at what cost? If one must invest more than is reasonable, then the whole thing does not make sense. Take the example of the United States. After the breakdown at the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant, no new plant has been ordered for that location. The necessary safety equipment is so expensive that it would not pay for any power company to get involved.

[Tucek] By depending on solar power, for instance, do we not take the risk, that one day we will sit in the dark under extinguished light bulbs?

[Moldan] Many countries, for instance, Austria among our neighbors, have chosen the nonnuclear way. Sweden has also decided that it will only keep existing nuclear plants and those only for the term of their normal productive life. These countries do not possess many more exploitable resources than we do. But they believe that they will manage to find alternatives—safer and also more expedient than nuclear power. For us, at this time, I am convinced that the question of resources is not the most important one. First of all, we must determine how much energy we actually need. After all, in comparison with production in the developed countries, the expense of power is one-and-a-half to two times higher in Czechoslovakia.

[Tucek] The Czechoslovak power-production concept so far does not foresee a marked decrease in energy consumption, and it does not expect any limitation in nuclear power plant construction either. So who will decide on our nuclear or nonnuclear future?

[Moldan] This decision will have an impact even on the lives of the coming generations. After all, the highly radioactive waste reaches a half-life of many thousand years. And, in time, such waste will probably be stored also in our country. In my opinion, neither a body of experts nor a government can decide on something as serious as this. The decision must be made by people. Since the possibility of holding a referendum does not exist in Czechoslovakia, I am convinced that this problem must be submitted to the parliament. However, I would not want the deputies to make decisions for purely emotional reasons. Before it is time to make a decision, they should become acquainted with all the implications of nuclear power.

[Tucek] That will not be simple; one has not been allowed to know anything about the subject for a long time.

[Moldan] True, information was suppressed and distorted in Czechoslovakia for 40 years. In the West, discussion on the subject has lasted for 40 years. It has not even opened yet in the deeper sense of the word in Czechoslovakia; so far there is nothing to be discussed—there are no research reports, only some unilateral propagandistic material either supporting or opposing the nuclear power. It is necessary to finally have a real debate—a confrontation of opinions—so people will eventually be able to make a decision based on objective information and comprehensive analyses.

'No Proof' of Bartoncik Activity as Police Agent

LD3107162690 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Josef Bartoncik was not a paid agent of the secret police and there is no proof of his systematic activity as an agent for a state security corps, Ludek Pachman, chess grandmaster, adviser to Josef Bartoncik, and chairman of the consultative committee for dealing with the Bartoncik case, told a news conference in Prague today.

Milan Lakatos, secretary of the committee and member of the staff of the state and law unit of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, added that there is no shred of evidence that confirms Federal Deputy Interior Minister Jan Ruml's version.

Jiri Cerny, general secretary of the People's Party, described the course of the whole case. According to him it was never proven that Josef Bartoncik was a paid agent of the state secret security bodies or that he cooperated with them of his own will. The material that the General Prosecutor's Office of the Czech Republic handed over to the Federal Assembly shows clearly that Josef Bartoncik had been contacted by the secret police on a long-term basis with the aim of getting information from him and thus force him to cooperate with them. Jiri Cerny claims that among the documents there is no pledge signed by Josef Bartoncik or any evidence that he would take money.

Church Delegations Meet on Property Dispute

AU3107181390 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Jul 90 p 2

["(VE)"-signed report: "Behind Closed Doors"]

[Excerpt] Presov (From our editor)—Olga Keltosova, Slovak National Council [SNR] deputy chairwoman, Jan Carnogursky, Slovak Republic first deputy premier, Ladislav Snopko, Slovak Republic culture minister, and other officials held talks in Presov yesterday with representatives of the Greek Catholic and Orthodox Churches in order to try and resolve the dispute over church buildings. The church delegations were headed by Monsignor Jan Hirko, the Greek Catholic bishop, and Archbishop Nikolay from the Presov Orthodox eparchy.

The fact that the government representatives negotiated with them separately behind closed doors testifies to the intensity of the dispute. As is already known, the Greek Catholic Church is demanding the immediate and thorough implementation of a legal decision made by the SNR Presidium on 29 May 1990; this decision pertains to the return of property which the church owned prior to 28 April 1950. The Orthodox Church objects that this specific law will make it impossible to guarantee both churches' activity.

Unofficial statements made by some members of the church delegations have indicated that the discussions were only a "small step" toward resolving the tense relations between the Greek Catholic and Orthodox Church communities in East Slovakia. [passage omitted]

GERMAN UNIFICATION

Notice to Readers: *In order to provide information concerning German unification in one location for the benefit of our readers, materials on that topic from the FRG, GDR, and other media is now being published in the German Unification Attachment to the West Europe DAILY REPORT.*

Eppelmann's Proposed Military Budget Criticized

AU3107125790 Hamburg BILD AM SONNTAG in German 29 Jul 90 pp 4-5

[Bernd Felgendreher report: "Pastor Eppelmann's Arms Purchases"]

[Text] He is a clergyman and a pacifist. He fought against intensified armament and for conscientious objectors for many years. When he was appointed defense minister of the GDR transition government, everybody believed that Rainer Eppelmann (47) would be the right man to disarm the People's Army. However, the opposite is the case: He does not reduce armaments, but rather intensifies them. He wants to have new missile-equipped boats, helicopter gunships, armored personnel carriers, and machine guns.

Eppelmann asked for 4.46 billion Deutsche marks [DM] in his draft budget for the second half-year of 1990. Out of this sum, he plans to spend DM2.09 on the staff, DM1.211 billion for "ensuring the current state of equipment" ["laufende Sicherstellung"], and almost DM1 billion (989 million) for military procurement.

What that means is even largely unknown to the People's Chamber. BILD AM SONNTAG asked some relevant questions. The answer is incredible.

—Eppelmann plans to spend DM139.3 billion on two "light missile-equipped boats, project 151"—one boat which was ordered earlier will be commissioned next week; another one by the end of this year.

Smoke Grenade Discharge Units for Tanks

—Eppelmann plans to spend DM43.5 million on "upgrading the T72 tanks." They will be equipped with smoke grenade discharge units and additional armor. The National People's Army [NVA] has 350 of these Russian tanks.

—Eppelmann plans to spend DM18.4 billion on a Soviet MI-24 helicopter gunship. It was the Soviets' most dreaded weapon against the Afghan freedom fighters. The MI-24 is able to launch 128 missiles at a time.

—For DM1.5 million, the GDR Armored Personnel Carrier 2 will be additionally equipped with antitank guided missiles.

—Eppelmann plans to spend DM2.7 million on new Katyusha projectile launchers with 40 tubes. The projectiles are fired at soldiers and vehicles.

—Eppelmann plans to spend DM24 million on the purchase of additional PA9 M113 Konkurs antitank guided missiles.

—Eppelmann plans to purchase, "as the last addition," 4,500 brand new AK 74 5.45 millimeter submachine guns for DM9.9 million. This Soviet weapon is also called "pocket Kalashnikov." For the same sum, 50 million rounds of ammunition including tracer trajectories were also ordered.

Eppelmann's military procurement is not only politically grotesque but also militarily senseless.

Too Much Money for Personnel?

The NVA warships are hardly able to put to sea because the GDR Navy does not have enough personnel.

The NVA has a huge amount of unnecessary war materiel—according to cautious estimates, a total of 750,000 tons. All this must be scrapped.

The NVA also has more than enough ammunition—300,000 tons, which must be destroyed or resold.

The sum of DM2.09 billion for personnel requested by Eppelmann also creates suspicion. Vera Wollenweber (38), deputy chairwoman of the People's Chamber committee on disarmament and defense in East Berlin, said: "These are the costs of a combat-ready Army of 110,000 men." Eppelmann says that the NVA currently has 98,000 men. In the FRG, this figure has been highly questioned. Manfred Opel, brigadier general and Bundestag deputy of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD], estimates the real number at 80,000 at best. His comment on the budget: "They seem to be crazy!"

Eppelmann's spokesman Uwe Hempel, of course, sees the matter entirely as his minister sees it. Why the new missile-equipped boats? "The old technical equipment will be decommissioned. So this is not intensified or stepped-up armament, but merely a certain compensation [ausgleich]. The Army still exists. It will continue to exist for some time. By the way, we only purchase the technical equipment and arms the supply of which was requested some time ago; it does not seem to be sensible to cancel these orders."

The SPD Speaks About a Scandal

The People's Chamber, too, demonstrated considerable annoyance at Eppelmann's defense budget—above all, because it was submitted so late and contained so many imprecise formulations that the deputies were unable to see the snags. Karl-August Kamilli (45, SPD), chairman of the defense committee: "An absolute scandal!" His deputy Vera Wollenweber: "The draft budget, which was done sloppily and is hard to grasp, was presented to the committee much too late—namely, three days before it was to be discussed and passed at the People's Chamber. That is an egregious affront to parliament."

The helpless People's Chamber cut Eppelmann's draft budget by 15 percent (670 million)—which means that the former conscientious objector still has roughly DM3.8 billion. Eppelmann was asked to submit a new draft budget. Then the deputies intend to study the item "military procurement" very closely.

We hope they will be successful, because in the final analysis, all the money that the people's representatives in the GDR spend has to be paid by the taxpayers in the FRG. Finance Minister Theo Waigel has given the GDR a blanket subsidy of DM24.7 billion for its budget. Nonetheless, the GDR must borrow an additional sum of DM10 billion, which will then have to be paid by the taxpayers of the united Germany.

Official Denies Purchase of Soviet MiG-29's

AU3107105790 Hamburg DIE WELT in German 31 Jul 90 p 8

["da"-signed report: "National People's Army Has Not Ordered MiG-29 Planes From the Soviet Union"]

[Text] Berlin—Colonel Uwe Hempel stated yesterday that about 1 billion Deutsche marks [DM] out of the total budget for six months amounting to DM4.4 billion of the Disarmament and Defense Ministry will be used for new acquisitions. One-quarter of the 983 billion allocated for acquisitions is earmarked for "combat equipment" and will be used for payment of deliveries, for which contracts were concluded before 1989 or earlier and for canceling such agreements. The Soviet Union will supply "two missile-equipped boats without missiles," which are to be used in the protection of the coast, a helicopter, and submachine guns in the second half of the year. The Modrow and, above all, the De Maiziere government canceled contracts involving DM2.3 billion. The suppliers—mainly the Soviet Union—are only entitled to a refund of expenses, but not to a compensation for the loss of profit. The remaining portion of the allocation for acquisitions is required for "fuel and boots," communications technology, the completion of buildings, science, and (7 million) for scrapping equipment. All reports that costs will accrue in the second half of the year for the acquisition of MiG-29 planes are wrong. "We have not ordered MiG-29 planes, and so no planes will be supplied," Hempel told DIE WELT yesterday.

Diestel Recounts Political Detainees 'Purchase'

LD3107161690 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1536 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN)—The latest results of investigations on the "purchase of the freedom of political detainees in the GDR" were presented at a news conference in Berlin on Tuesday by Interior Minister Diestel. According to him, from 1964 to November 1989, some 33,000 GDR citizens left detention to go to the FRG. The dependents of these citizens also received permission for permanent emigration.

Whereas the "original price for a GDR citizen" had been DM40,000 to start with, this price paid by the FRG rose, according to Diestel, from 1977 onwards to precisely DM95,847. The sum had "deliberately been made so odd" so it would not appear to be a price per head. The payments by the FRG to the GDR were made through "discreet channels."

Diestel said that the payment was used by those responsible within the economy of the GDR for supplying the people with necessary items. Thus, for the first time during Christmas 1964, supply bottlenecks were alleviated by "exchanging fellow countrymen for oranges." In all cases, they were legally sentenced criminals. In the first few years they were paid members of organizations working against the GDR. The interior minister mentioned, as an example, the Fighting Unit Against Inhumantiy [Kampfgruppe gegen Unmenschlichkeit], the Association of Free Lawyers, and the eastern bureau of the Social Democratic Party. At the end of the 1970's and the beginning of the 1980's, increasingly they were people who had tried to escape or who had turned from the GDR in some other way. Citizens of the FRG also had been involved who had been exploited by criminal gangs for smuggling people out. People who had been sought for offenses in both German states were not included. [passage omitted]

'Contract' Between Government, Abu Nidal Reported

AU0108103390 Hamburg BILD in German 1 Aug 90 p 2

[Ulrich Rosenbaum report: "Abu Nidal's Trail of Blood"]

[Text] Honecker, Mielke, and company were involved in international terrorism to a far greater extent than previously assumed.

Sabri al-Banna (nom de guerre "Abu Nidal"), one of the most infamous Middle East terrorists, practically had a contract with the GDR. He was able to prepare his bloody business under the nose of the Stasi [State Security Service].

Over the past decade, Abu Nidal's killer commandos have left a long trail of blood. They killed several representatives of Arafat's PLO, of which Abu Nidal was a cofounder and which became too moderate for him. They carried out attacks on Jewish institutions and hijacked planes. At least 115 assassinations have to be credited to the "Abu Nidal Organization" (ANO).

The backbone of the killer organization was the ANO's economic organization, which had an important branch office in the international trading center of East Berlin in the form of the "Zibado" company.

"Zibado" allegedly dealt in pianos, animals, frozen fish, and industrial plants. The actual business: arms deals with the GDR foreign trade authority "Imes," for which [former State Secretary] Schalck-Golodkowski was responsible.

Abu Nidal's people were also trained in the handling of weapons and explosives in the GDR. He himself was repeatedly in East Berlin and received medical treatment there in 1986. In 1983 the GDR Government concluded a contract with Abu Nidal: The ANO was permitted to conduct its business without being hampered, but it committed itself to not making any terrorist attacks in the GDR itself.

Over the past days Abu Nidal's troops were attacked by the PLO in southern Lebanon—150 people were killed.

The boss himself had obviously escaped to safety in Libya.

Alleged RAF Terrorists Describe Actions

LD3107140490 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1244 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Hamburg (ADN)—According to STERN magazine, the alleged terrorists of the Red Army Faction (RAF) who had been handed over by the GDR are facing up to their past in a radical way. In its Thursday edition, the magazine reports that in interviews, it is unanimously stated that the deadly shots at Juergen Ponto, then chief of the Dresdener Bank, in 1977, were not fired by Christian Klar—as had been assumed—but by Brigitte Mohnhaupt.

Werner Lotze has admitted the murder of a policeman, although the federal criminal investigation branch had not known that he had been involved in the attack. "He wants to draw a line under his RAF past. He wants to be able to talk about everything and not have to hide any longer," STERN writes, quoting an investigator.

So far the interviews have shown that the kidnapping of the employers president Hanns-Martin Schleyer was carried out by several groups with individual tasks. One had watched the scene of the crime and maintained communication with the others. Another had organized the attack and the kidnapping in Cologne in 1977. A third group is supposed to have been responsible for Schleyer's "accommodation." Finally, a fourth group shot him and transported the body to France. Who fired the deadly shots is still unclear, STERN says.

"None of the statements" a federal criminal investigation branch official told the magazine "has made it likely that there will be a retrial for one of the convicted RAF terrorists." The investigation results were confirmed in detail. Only Inge Viett refused to supply more detailed information about the past attacks.

(The article was prereleased to ADN in an edited version)

Four Ministers Suspected as Stasi Agents

LD3107175390 Hamburg DPA in German 1726 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Berlin (DPA)—Four ministers of Prime Minister Lothar de Maiziere's cabinet are suspected, according to information available to the Bonn daily, DIE WELT, of previously having worked as informal or full-time workers of the GDR State Security. The newspaper reports that two ministers belong to the CDU [Christian Democratic Union] and one each to the SPD [Social Democratic Party] and the Liberals.

The article says that so far 40 names, including those of four ministers, have been reported as possible suspects to the People's Chamber committee for the investigation of possible Stasi activities. The preliminary investigation bodies of the People's Chamber groups had checked the entry register of the former State Security looking for the names of all People's Chamber deputies and eight ministers—in all 408 names. After a check by Council President Manfred Stolpe it has been ascertained that head of government Lothar de Maiziere was not involved in any Stasi activities.

Stasi Affiliation Check Reported

AU0108094390 Hamburg DIE WELT in German 1 Aug 90 p 1

[Detlev Ahlers report: "Four GDR Ministers Suspected of Having Worked for Stasi"]

[Excerpt] Berlin—[passage omitted] The outcome of these preliminary investigations was published in the case of De Maiziere, People's Chamber President Sabine Bergmann-Pohl, and Gregor Gysi (Party of Democratic Socialism) [PDS]. There were no entries in these cases. The names of Deputies Ibrahim Boehme (SPD) [Social Democratic Party] and Hans Modrow (Party of Democratic Socialism) were also mentioned.

Boehme had come under attack in press reports, but the criteria applied to all ministers and deputies (checking the entry register) would not have made him suspicious. He himself asked that his name be reported to the temporary committee because he wanted a thorough investigation of his case. Thus, besides six other SPD deputies, he is one of the 40 persons whose names were reported to the People's Chamber Committee. There were also reports that a deputy belonging to "Democracy Now" (Alliance 90) had turned out to be a critical case. However, following a "confession," he can now be considered as a man of integrity, and was therefore not reported to the committee. A spokesman of the German Social Union stressed that his group did not have to report anybody.

There is irritation in East Berlin that former Premier Modrow, who controlled the state security in Dresden Bezirk [Dresden District] for many years, was not examined by the committee. The PDS [Party of Democratic Socialism] did not report his name. The seven-member special committee was established to check "informal and full-time employees of the Ministry for State Security/Office for National Security," and Modrow, as bezirk leader of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, was certainly not such an employee, the PDS argues. [passage omitted]

Former Stasi General on 'La Belle' Bombing

LD0108121790 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1131 GMT 1 Aug 90

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN)—The counterintelligence service of the former State Security Ministry knew nothing of preparations for the bombing of the West Berlin discotheque "La Belle" in April 1986, in which three people were killed and about 200 injured. Guenther Kratsch, former Stasi general and chief of Main Department II (counterintelligence), stated this in an interview for the latest edition of the NEUE BERLINER ILLUSTRIERTE.

Kratsch said that he must "categorically deny" any information to the contrary. "I reject terrorism on principle and work on the assumption that murder is murder." There was not a single piece of evidence in his former service unit to show "that such an attack would take place." Evidence that there were plans of attacks from GDR territory and from the Libyan Embassy against U.S. buildings in West Berlin, as referred to by the United States, were requested via diplomatic channels, the spy chief said, but they had not obtained "a single piece" of evidence. In the sphere of diplomacy, it is no good expressing a suspicion that is not well founded. "Without proof, I am ultimately powerless. I can only take action if I have some evidence," Kratsch said.

Kratasch admitted, however, that there had been moments of suspicion: "Somebody claimed to have seen explosives, weapons, and ammunition being smuggled from the embassy to West Berlin." The informants had even been unofficial employees. "We also obtained information through widely accessible sources." "All in all, however, we could not forecast that an attack was being planned, and of course, we could have had no idea that it would be directed against the La Belle discotheque."

Minister Mielke had been informed about the suspicions. The Libyan Embassy in the GDR had been requested to observe the laws of the host country, although only after 5 April, the day of the bombing. A report on the incident had then been made to the former counterintelligence section to examine "whether we made mistakes. Now this is raised constantly in the press." [passage omitted] (The interview was prereleased to ADN)

Honecker's Lawyer Views His Client's Intentions

LD3107204690 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1946 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Bonn (ADN)—The defenders of former state leader Erich Honecker expect that the investigations by the GDR state prosecutor general will be cleared up automatically after the all-German elections on 2 December. Honecker's lawyer Friedrich Wolff has said that in an interview in the Bonn daily DIE WELT (Wednesday edition). The state prosecutor is now only pursuing the charge of "abuse of trust" in any case, a concept foreign to the Western criminal code.

Honecker intends, immediately after unification, to pay a visit with his wife to his daughter Sonja, who is living in Chile, and to return again a few weeks later. Then it will be decided where he will live. "There are several offers of domicile from the FRG, but also from elsewhere in Europe. Mr. Honecker would like, however, to remain on the present territory of the GDR," Wolff reports. Moving in with his sister Gertrud in Wiebelskirchen is improbable.

The couple is living at present off an account belonging to Frau Honecker, of some DM35,000 to 38,000. Honecker's own account, which amounted to some DM 90,000, remains frozen.

Coalition Body Postpones 1 Aug Meeting

LD0108073190 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0600 GMT 1 Aug 90

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN)—The GDR coalition committee, which was due to discuss the electoral law this morning, has postponed its meeting on short notice. The reason given is the absence of Lothar de Maiziere, Christian Democratic Union chairman and prime minister. [passage omitted]

Fur Interviewed on 'New Kind' of Pact Role

PM3107154390 Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 21 Jul 90 p B2

[Interview with Defense Minister Lajos Fur by Istvan Rakoczi; place and date not given]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Rakoczi] A week ago, the Hungarian parliament decided that Hungary will have a new kind of relationship with the Warsaw Pact. Because the Pact is an organization whose structures reflect different aspects, political and military, in which of these spheres could Hungary's intended withdrawal fall?

[Fur] Hungary's decision to leave the Warsaw Pact naturally falls within both spheres. Our aim is not so much to affect the Political Consultative Council—the organization's top body, in which the member countries' defense ministers and heads of state and government are represented—but, essentially, to combat its military structure.

In that context, we wish to break up the Moscow-based Joint Command, a body which acts as an ad hoc forum in which officers representing the member countries' armed forces take part. That is the basis of our stance on withdrawing from joint military actions and the plans for cooperation and coordination of those operations, directed by the Joint Command. But, in our opinion, this body, intended for the exchange of views on problems of common interest, could survive as a consultative body until its replacement by a pan-European general security system.

[Rakoczi] Now that the bipolar security system, created by strategies of mutual intimidation, is defunct, how would you suggest the system be created?

[Fur] If a pan-European security system still lacks an actual permanent basic structure, it of course requires a collectively adopted process of preparation, ratification, and guaranteeing. Moreover, this system will only be able to ensure peace on the continent through collective guarantee arrangements. And, as such, it rules out, a priori, the existence of blocs in Europe—an aspect which for the present the Warsaw Pact is unable to renounce, just as NATO would not agree to cooperate in winding itself up. If the real foundations of a collective security system were created in its finished form, the existence of separate blocs would cease to be necessary. But this is certainly a process which will take several years.

[Rakoczi] Right now, the Warsaw Pact is composed of several countries which have been the scene of "reforms," and which will not fail to uphold different and independent ideas about the path to be followed together. At a time when there are rumors about a future coordinating role for Hungary, how are those ideas taking shape, and what will your country's stance be in that respect?

[Fur] It would be presumptuous for me to confirm the coordinating role that Hungary could play throughout the process. However, I hope that it is not excessive to mention its "galvanizing" role at the time of the first steps in the political process of transformation in Eastern and Central Europe.

Hungary could play a vanguard role in the joint rethinking of the Warsaw Pact's future and in its possible revocation until the creation of the aforesaid collective security system. Paradoxically, Hungary could play that role owing to its physical size, for it would always be a very small vanguard. Perhaps for that reason its dynamism is shown especially in its influence on a greater Europe, in favor of the abolition of the existing large blocs, so as to bring about as quickly as possible the continent's integration into a collective security system. This is why there has been so much talk among us recently of a single peaceful Europe in the process of a confederative unification.

[Rakoczi] Do you believe that German unification, whose preliminaries took place early in the month, could change the status quo in the political and military situation on the continent?

[Fur] I believe that German unification will create a completely new situation in the European context. However, we are confident that the new situation will not be a source of new tensions, but will create, on the contrary, a new balance in the correlation of forces. At the same time it will create a new balance which will supersede what was established in a Europe divided into two large opposing blocs led by two superpowers.

In this new framework—in which a unified Germany will act to some extent as a fulcrum—the small states should find a worthy role in keeping with their size and influence. In postwar Europe the small states were not taken properly into account, and the same thing happened with the medium powers. Only the two big powers mattered, and all the important decisions rested with them.

Szabo Counters Keri Defense of Horthy Army

LD3107180590 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] In parliament today, Hungarian Democratic Forum MP Kalman Keri, speaker of the house, continued a parliamentary dispute from last week by addressing himself to Alliance of Free Democrats MP Miklos Szabo, saying that the Horthy army drew their swords in a just cause when fighting against communism. Miklos Szabo replied to Kalman Keri's statement in front of the microphone of our reporter, Andras Domany:

[Begin Szabo recording] The war of Hitler's Germany against the Soviet Union under no circumstances may be regarded as a form of struggle against Communism. No person of democratic persuasion could view it with anything but hostile rejection. It used to be said—on the other side, of course—that Hitler's Germany conducted an anticommunist crusade, as there was already an anti-Comintern pact for the destruction of the Soviet Union.

The military destruction of the Soviet Union never appeared among the aims of any democrat. The armed fight against communism in this sense does not appear in the program of any democracy. This was the idea of the extreme right, which was represented by Hitler's Germany. Hungary drifted into this. We cannot have anything to do with this; for Hungary it was a catastrophe. [end recording]

MSP: Keri Remarks 'Unacceptable'

LD3107180690 Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Budapest, July 31 (MTI)—The Presidium of the Hungarian Socialist Party [HSP—MSP] considers the remarks made by parliamentary MP Kalman Keri as unacceptable. Mr Keri said in parliament that the army of Horthy's Hungary waged a just war against the Soviet Union, and communism.

At its session on July 31, the HSP Presidium noted that Hungary did not wage a defensive war, that the Soviet Union did not declare war against Hungary, events took place the other way around. Had this war been just, then Hitlerite Germany also waged a just war, and the anti-fascist coalition, the resistance fighters and the martyrs would have fought on the wrong side of the war, runs the statement of the Presidium.

The HSP Presidium holds it unfortunate that the speaker of parliament did not ensure a possibility for reactions from MPs in connection with this remark.

The Presidium expressed its hope that the country's foreign partners will not draw conclusions that can be detrimental for the country from the remarks made.

MSP Briefing on Keri Remarks, Referendum

LD3107181390 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] The Hungarian Socialist Party [MSP] considers unacceptable yesterday's address by Deputy Kalman Keri at the National Assembly session, according to which the Horthy army's fight against the Soviet Union and communism was just. The MSP Presidium finds it especially annoying that the speaker of parliament did not comment on Kalman Keri's statement. At the MSP news briefing the subject of the 29 July referendum fiasco was raised only after this. Peter Zentai reports:

[Begin Zentai recording] To my question, party Chairman Gyula Horn acknowledged that not even MSP leaders had taken part in the campaign with the necessary determination. Another reason for the initiators' fiasco, in his opinion, was that the other parties sought the failure of the referendum from the start, and also the fact that the referendum was scheduled in the middle of the holiday season. The necessary conclusions will be drawn by the Socialists, but until then they are ready to support the nomination of Arpad Goncz for the post of the president of the Republic.

The last agenda point at the meeting of the Presidium and at the news conference was the handling right of the assets of social organizations and the subsequent debate. According to the draft bill, the MSP rejects the government's authority to decide the weight of parties and social organizations in society and distribute the assets accordingly. The Presidium finds it downright discriminatory that the government classifies the Socialist Party as one of the legal successors of the former state party and, accordingly, penalizes it from the point of view of assets. [end recording]

Defense Minister: Bokor 'Fully Rehabilitated'

LD3107165590 Budapest MTI in English 1527 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Budapest, July 31 (MTI)—Engineer-Colonel Imre Bokor has been fully rehabilitated, Colonel Gyorgy Keleti, spokesman for the Defence Ministry, told a press conference on Tuesday.

Colonel Bokor was sent to retirement because of his book "Petty Monarch in Uniform", published last autumn, which contained statements incriminating the then leadership of the Defence Ministry, a few members of the corps of generals and the commandership of Zrinyi Miklos Military Academy.

The defence minister took the view that Colonel Imre Bokor used ethically unacceptable means while writing the book, and thus violated the unwritten laws of officials' honour. Therefore, he relieved Bokor from further full-time service, and sent him to retirement as of November 1, 1989.

Minister of Defence Lajor Fur reviewed in detail the circumstances of placing Colonel Bokor into retirement, and was of the view that the step was taken without due grounds and in an unjust manner. In view of the precedence and the scientific preparedness of Colonel Bokor, and keeping the interests of the entire Hungarian Army in view, the minister of defence decided to take Colonel Bokor back into the full-time staff of the Army as of August 1.

He has also been appointed war sciences deputy of the commander of the Zrinyi Miklos Military Academy.

Discussing his plans at the press conference, Imre Bokor said he intends to carry out scientific work that accords to his professional skills. He also announced his book would shortly be published in Czechoslovakia, too.

Democratic Forum Dissatisfied With Referendum

LD0108132590 Budapest MTI in English 1248 GMT 1 Aug 90

[Text] Budapest, 1 August 1990 (MTI)—The Hungarian Democratic Forum [HDF—MDF] is not satisfied with Sunday's [29 July] referendum, which failed due to a lack of interest. At variance with the Hungarian Socialist Party and the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the HDF, according to acting vice president, Sandor Lezsak, at the Wednesday press conference in Budapest, believes that the reason behind the low turn-out was not indifference or poor timing, but rather the irritation of the Hungarian public over the 400 million forints wasted in putting on the referendum under the present grave economic conditions.

Concerning the legal advice service that the HDF wishes to set up, journalists were told that the service apart from dealing with personal injury claims will touch upon the announcements of public enquiries and in justified cases the preparation of parliamentary interpellations. However, their first duty would be to give legal advice.

The briefing was also concerned with the rehabilitation of those who were unlawfully condemned between 1945 and 1963, and were thus restricted in the enjoyment of their personal freedoms.

Finally referring to the Forum Foundation, an organisation politically aligned with the HDF, it was announced that on the basis of a board room decision, with the foundation's help, the weekly 'Hungarian Forum' would resume publication in a new form.

Price Increases Announced for Flour, Honey

LD3107192990 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Summary] Not only will the price of fuels rise beginning tomorrow, as announced earlier, but, as we learned today, flour and honey will be more expensive, too. Laszlo Gardai asked Csaba Nagy, head of the Skala Metro's food department, to what extent the price of flour would rise:

Nagy explained that the price would increase by 15-20 percent, on average. Normal household flour, for instance, will cost 16.90 forints per kilo, instead of the previous price of 14 forints, and the price of a two-kilo package will be 32.60 forints, instead of 26.90 forints. The honey produced by Hungaronectar will go up beginning 1 August, too. Here, no consumer price is indicated; the extent of the price increase, however, will be 20 percent.

RMDSz Official Speaks at Rights Meeting

LD3107151990 Budapest MTI in English 1359 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Budapest, July 31 (MTI)—Geza Szocs, general secretary of the Hungarian Democratic Federation of Romania (HDFR) [RMDSz], member of the Senate and deputy chairman of its Political and Human Rights Committee, attended the Tuesday session the Committee on Human Rights and Minority and Religious Affairs of Hungarian Parliament.

Speaking about the political conditions in Romania and the HDFR's position, Geza Szocs pointed out that after the various political and ideological trends had been successfully brought in line within the HDFR, now the body operated as a coalition or "mini parliament" based on the representation of minority interests.

Szocs called it important that the HDFR, which has a membership of 750,000, remained united in the face of disruptive endeavours. He also stated that the organization had no intention of committing itself to any parties abroad, which does not mean that its party contacts should be kept at their present low level.

In connection with the party squabblings in Hungary, he stated that the HDFR did not wish to be party to any actions motivated by party interests.

Economic Privatization Timetable Reviewed

LD3107134690 Budapest MTI in English 1157 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Budapest, July 31, 1990 (MTI—Econews)—All Hungarian parties agree on one point: the economy has to be privatized and the current proportion of state property—80 or 90 per cent, valued at about 2,000 billion forints—reduced to just 30 per cent within a reasonable period.

Also, the question of whether it should be the state or the companies themselves that set about privatization, has stirred a great deal of debate and controversy.

In 1984, the Hungarian state renounced its ownership right in most of the state companies, delegating it instead to company councils.

A few reform-minded economists motivated this step by pointing out that the lack of proprietary interest was primarily to blame for the inefficiency of the socialist economy.

By vesting company councils with ownership rights, the government wanted to create at least a semblance of proprietary attitude.

The very same year it was introduced, though, the concept came under heavy criticism from economists and government officials, who argued that in the prevailing economic environment, company councils would inevitably become a cover for managers to assert their will.

Such criticism proved to be right, for most company councils considered their ultimate task as bumping up the manager's pay.

Officially, the responsibility for hiring and firing managers, changing the form of operation of companies, and deciding in matters concerning merger or separation, lay with the company councils.

When the Nemeth government began preparations for privatization last year, two problems emerged in connection with company councils.

The one was that potential Western investors did not consider company councils as competent negotiating partners. The other, which also drew a great deal of controversy, was that spontaneous privatization involved a great deal of clandestine or downright illegal practices, and gave foreign investors access to a stake in Hungarian companies at unreasonably low prices.

The Antall government is set on keeping an eye on privatization, and has moved the state asset-handling agency, the key government institution for privatization, from parliament to government control.

The government is gradually putting the 30-40 companies specially selected for 'experimental privatization' under state administration control, and is carrying out the entire privatization process with the involvement of a great deal of publicity, inviting potential foreign investors to put in tenders.

Between 8 and 10 companies, mainly sound and profitable ventures, are slated for privatization in the first stage this year.

Numerous lists containing the names of companies considered for privatization have already been published, but the competent government agencies have refused to identify any of them as the real McCoy.

In the matter of company councils, the government struck a compromise solution. It realized that if all the large Hungarian companies were put under state administration control, the move would both destablize managers and give the state a tremendous job in the way of handling privatization technically.

Company councils will, therefore, be wound up gradually, keeping pace with the progress of privatization.

In the meantime, the members of company councils will be re-elected, and the councils have until September 14 to confirm or relieve company managers.

The government plans to privatize 10-15 companies which are experiencing serious economic troubles. If needs be, these will be dismantled into medium or small enterprises.

Bankrupt companies wil be sold to private investors.

In each case, the first step will be to put a company under state administration control, relieve the company council of its duties, and put the company under the jurisidiction of the state asset-handling agency.

The competent government agencies are reported to want to make public the list of the first 10-12 companies earmarked for privatization in the coming weeks.

Spontaneous privatization will remain an open possibility.

This means that the managers of companies not directly affected by the government privatization moves will invariably be free to find foreign partners for forming a public limited company.

In such cases, the state asset-handling agency will only have the authority to check whether the interests of the state were duly observed in the course of privatization.

Parliamentary Body Weighs Privatization Bill

LD3107151390 Budapest MTI in English 1404 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Budapest, July 31 (MTI)—In its Tuesday session in Budapest the Budgetary, Tax and Financial Committee of parliament supported the government's privatization efforts in the retail, catering and service sectors, although the relevant bill still needs to be amended at many points.

The body took the view that the bill was suitable only for general debate, on the grounds that it first had to be co-ordinated with the related legislation, for example, prospective tax policies, and guidelines on credit policy as well as the government's privatization plans.

The committee also called for an effective study to be drawn up, simultaneously with the refining of the bill, on the potential effects of privatization on the provision of goods and services within the economy and its effects on the structure of the work-force and on unemployment.

The committee was of the opinion that as the asset-handling agency was not as yet ready to give tens of thousands of commercial units over to private hands, the law cannot be implemented for the time being.

It was stated at the meeting that the law can only come into force if the terms for competition are published simultaneously.

New Television, Radio Directors Appointed

Television Director Biographic Notes

LD3107151290 Budapest MTI in English 1424 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Budapest, July 31 (MTI)—Elemer Hankiss, president of Hungarian Television, was born in Debrecen in 1928. Graduated from Budapest Eotvos Lorand University of Arts and Sciences as teacher of French and English in 1950.

After 1956 he spent 10 months in detention on remand on charges of treachery and conspiration against the state, but was acquitted for lack of evidence.

Worked for the National Szechenyi Library until 1965, and then for the Literary Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Staff member of the Academy's Institute for Sociology from 1983. Lecturer at the Department of Political Sciences of Eotvos Lorand University of Arts and Sciences since 1988.

Has not been member to any party.

Main works: Britain on the Threshold of Modern Times, Social Traps, East European Alternatives.

Interview on New Television System

LD3107122190 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Interview with new Television Director Elemer Hankiss by correspondent Jozsef Orosz; place and date not given—live or recorded]

[Text] [Orosz] I do not think I am exaggerating if I say that your first step will perhaps be an attempt to bring some order into television. I am using the expression advisedly. What will your first measures be? We have known for some months what the television situation is like.

[Hankiss] I think it is my task not to pass judgment but to find good solutions—yes, that is, to find a new system to replace the old one. However, I would not like to call this "bringing order," which has a bad ring to it.

[Orosz] What would be the main characteristics of this new system? What do you imagine the order will be for television?

[Hankiss] It is early to answer this. I think for a month or two I must learn about the internal situation. I have a great number of ideas about what a good television set-up should be, but perhaps the majority of these cannot be realized; here the materialistic conditions come up. I will, however, try to carry these ideas out, try to create television of world-class standards within the framework of Hungary, of Hungarian possibilities.

[Orosz] Are these two compatible? Can there be world-class-standard television in Hungary? And let me continue this question further—with what and with whom?

[Hankiss] Yes, I think it can be done. There are a great number of talented people in Hungary inside television, and outside as well, who in my opinion have the potential to create world-class-standard television. This is the first thing. I think the wrong system, the wrong framework did not bring forth from people their full potential. The second thing is that it is very easy to obtain excellent people from abroad who could assist us in working out the best framework, within which everyone's best talents will have a chance to come forward.

Radio Director Biographic Notes

LD3107151690 Budapest MTI in English 1438 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Budapest, July 31 (MTI)—Csaba Gombar, president of Hungarian Radio, was born in Budapest in 1939.

Graduated from the history-philosophy faculty of Budapest Eotvos Lorand University of Arts and Sciences in 1963.

After three year on the political staff of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union, he taught philosophy at Budapest Technical University.

Research worker at the Institute of Social Sciences of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party from 1968 to 1989. From June 1989, senior staffer at the Financial Research PLC [Public Limited Company].

Parallal with research work, he lectured at universities. At present he is teacher at the law faculty of Eotvos Lorand University of Arts and Sciences.

One of the best-known representatives of Hungarian political science, he has published 200 works.

From 1964 to 1989 he was member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. Currently he has no party affiliation.

Interview on Radio Tasks

LD3107110990 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Interview with new Radio Director Csabo Gombar by correspondent Anna Lengyel, place and date not given—live or recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] Csaba Gombar has been appointed director of Hungarian Radio, and Elemer Hankiss has been appointed director of Hungarian Television. Csaba Gombar is at the microphone of correspondent Anna Lengyel.

[Gombar] I have not yet had time to think about whether I am happy or frightened of the tasks awaiting me.

[Lengyel] What will be the first tasks? What will you bring to the radio tomorrow? Are you coming in tomorrow for the first time?

[Gombar] Yes, well, first I have to become familiar with many things, to meet a large number of people. I imagine I will have to look through, study a number of things, so that I become familiar with what is going on there.

[Lengyel] We waited for very long time—more than two hours—outside the prime minister's office, for you to emerge. What kind of advice did you receive?

[Gombar] The advice, if I have to summarize it briefly, was that the government would like an objective, independent news service, along with assurances about fairness and evenhandedness. Nothing else was discussed.

Appointees on Impartiality, Interference

LD3107203790 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Interview with Radio Director Csaba Gombar and Television Director Elemer Hankiss by Laszlo Orosz; place and date not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Orosz] A recurring theme from radio directors has been that the radio and radio workers must be protected. This is good to hear, but from whom must it be protected? How much does the radio in its entirety have to be protected from the parties, parliamentary committees, the premier's office, the government? What kind of strong attacks are you preparing for?

[Gombar] It depends on the political situation how strong these attacks will or can be. But, naturally, the radio, as a public service information organ, wants to conduct its activities according to the interests of impartiality, depending on the values of impartiality. Of course, this will conflict on a daily basis with the endeavors of the various political parties; it will not be on the same wavelength. Consequently, it goes without saying that we have to count on the fact that everyone strives for influence, or even some political intervention. [passage omitted]

The question of impartiality is in itself very complicated and the difficulties come not just from outside. When I speak about the protection of the radio, this long-running institution, I am thinking also that in certain cases we have to protect it from ourselves, too. For our reflexes, our public lifestyle of political activity can by no means be said to have served impartiality. If last year, or the year before, an editor called in someone for a statement, the editor had political intentions, as did the speaker, and they wished to assert this. Anyone who impeded the broadcast also had political intentions, moreover decidedly party political ones, or proto-party political ones when there were no parties yet.

Compared with this, impartial radio work demands a different attitude, keeping different values in mind, and naturally there are very serious difficulties here, as well as in the customs which are set in our mentalities. If you like, then, the radio must be protected as the institution of impartial information dissemination from ourselves, or our former selves. [passage omitted]

[Orosz] In any kind of personnel appointment that you may make later, will you allow anyone to interfere? Parties, Council of Ministers, government, parliament?

[Hankiss] I will not tolerate any kind of external interference. When I accepted the office, in principle, we agreed with the parties that for six months I would, in practice, be given free rein regarding the direction in which I develop the television service. This does not mean that I will not listen to everyone—but not to people from outside—experts from within the television service, Hungarian and foreign experts from outside the television service, regarding the best solutions. [sentence as heard] I will take into consideration everyone's advice, proposals, and plans, but I will not allow any outside influence to assert itself, either in personnel matters or in subject matter. [passage omitted]

New Managers, Ministry Duties Outlined

LD3107165490 Budapest MTI in English 1531 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Budapest, July 31 (MTI)—Four major companies—the Hungarian State Railways (MAV), the Hungarian Airlines Malev, the Hungarian Telecommunications Company and the Hungarian Programme Broadcasting Company—will have new director-generals as of August 1: Janos Csaradi, Tamas Deri, Pal Horvath and Jozsef Bartha, respectively.

This is the beginning of the change in management that Minister of Transport and Telecommunications Csaba Siklos announced after taking office. Accordingly, new leaders are to be continuously appointed to head the companies under the supervision of the ministry, through competitive bidding.

The minister set forth the results of the first competitive bidding announced one month ago at a press conference held in Budapest on Tuesday.

Janos Csaradi, 52, is a certified transportation and economic engineer, who headed the Budapest directorate of MAV to date.

Tamas Deri, 42, electric service engineer, tourism-specialized economist, was the director of Malev air tours.

Pal Horvath, 41, electric engineer, and has worked at the Hungarian Post Office since 1973.

Jozsef Bartha, 48, electric engineer, and was the deputy development director-general of the Programme Broadcasting Company to date.

Minister Siklos detailed the organizational changes realized within the ministry. Accordingly, building industry is no longer under the supervision of the ministry, while water management has been placed under its control.

The name of the ministry will thus change to Ministry of Transportation, Telecommunications and Water Management.

Miklos Nemeth, deputy secretary of state and former senior staff member of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Water Management, will be responsible for the supervision of water affairs.

Telecommunications Development Program Announced

LD0108085190 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0400 GMT 1 Aug 90

[Text] Csaba Siklos, number one man at the Ministry of Transport, Telecommunications and, since yesterday, Water Affairs, has announced a three-year, 83-billion-forint telecommunications development program, starting next year.

[Begin Siklos recording] We are going to launch a three-year program in the field of telecommunications in 1991, allocating 83 billion forints. We have found the theoretical possibilities of financing to make the program possible. [end recording]

Jeszenszky Discusses Regional Cooperation

LD3107203690 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Excerpts] The Adria-Danube conference has begun in Venice, Italy. Istvan Kulcsar reports:

[Begin Kulcsar recording] [passage omitted] On board the plane, Foreign Minister Geza Jeszenszky spoke to journalists, saying the strengthening of regionalism is an important supplement to the process of European unity, and the Danube-Adria cooperation in this way fits into the integration which extends to the whole area. In reply to our question of whether the expansion of the Five [Hungary, Austria, Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, Yugoslavia, and Italy] can be expected, the Hungarian foreign minister said that it is not advisable to expand the Pentagonale further, but other kinds of cooperation are possible in our region. A Carpathian-Tisza cooperation conception was mentioned publicly for the first time here. Slovakia, sub-Carpathia, eastern Hungary, Vojvodina, and perhaps Transylvania could belong to it, said Geza Jeszenszky.

In connection with the subject, which may be discussed tomorrow, the Hungarian foreign minister declared that they will further endeavor to dissuade the Czechoslovak side from putting the Bos power station into operation. If the Austrian side were to bring up the subject of making the area nuclear-free, then the Hungarian side would be able to declare that the Paks power station is one of the world's 10 safest, and they do not intend to dismantle it. [end recording]

Provisional Austrian Border Crossings Planned

LD3107130890 Budapest MTI in English 1203 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Budapest, July 31 (MTI)—According to information from the national headquarters of the Hungarian customs and excise office, leaders of the Hungarian and Austrian customs directorates have agreed, on Hungarian requst, to open the provisional border stations of Fertod-Pamhagen and Fertorakos-Morbisch from August 1 to October 15. The measure is aimed at facilitating tourist traffic.

The two crossings, which will enable pedestrians and cyclists to go all the way around Lake Ferto, will only be open to citizens enjoying visa-free entries to both countries.

Meeting the request of environmentalists, the Hungarian and Austrian parties agreed to confine international ship traffic on Lake Ferto to one Hungarian and one Austrian service daily.

Talks are to be held on opening further posts on the joint border section.

Environmental Protection Talks Held With Austria

LD3107202290 Budapest MTI in English 1914 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Vienna, July 31 (MTI)—The legal and financial obstacles in the way of creating the joint Austrian-Hungarian national park in the vicinity of the Ferto Lake have been lifted by the Austrian partner, thus the relevant basic agreement is expected to be concluded in September. This was announced on Tuesday, at the end of the short negotiations between Sandor K. Keresztes, Hungarian minister of environmental protection, and Marilies Flemming, Austrian minister of environment.

The Austrian minister ensured Austrian governmental support to the Hungarian motion to set up a Hungarian-Austrian-Czechoslovak environmental protection committee. The minister also said Austria will join the enviromental protection cooperation emerging in the countries along the Danube on Hungarian initiative.

In answer to a question by MTI, Mr Keresztes said Hungary will shortly be able to utilize the assistance promised in the framework of the Phare programme to set up the park.

At the talks on Tuesday, the Austrian minister informed Mr Keresztes that Austria will send its representatives to the environmental protection conference of the countries along the Danube, scheduled to be held in October. At the Dublin summit of the European communities, where representatives of several East European countries were present as invited guests, Hungary proposed cooperation to protect the ecosystem of the Danube and the Danube region, and to conclude an agreement that would provide the legal frameworks for this cooperation.

An important subject discussed at the Hungarian-Austrian environmental talks was how the unfavourable environmental effects of the planned Budapest-Vienna World Expo could be averted. Therefore, the Hungarian negotiating delegation included Etele Barath, the government commissioner of the World Expo.

Canadian Armed Forces Chief of Staff Arrives

LD3107172690 Budapest MTI in English 1440 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Budapest, July 31 (MTI)—Heading a military delegation, Colonel-General John de Chastelain, chief of staff of the Canadian Armed Forces, arrived in Budapest on Tuesday on the invitation of Lieutenant General Laszlo Borsits, chief of staff of the Hungarian Army.

Comments on Open Skies Conference

LD0108131690 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0430 GMT 1 Aug 90

[Interview with John de Chastelain, chief of staff of the Canadian Armed Forces, by Gabor Kereszti; place and date not given—recorded; Chastelain speaks in English with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Text] [Chastelain] We have to find areas where we can mutually help each other, such as the exchange of information, the exchange of war historians and military instructors, and the introduction of our training methods. It is important to point out that there is a further need to maintain armed forces in the course of the reconciliation process. We, however, have to reach an agreement on the extent of their demobilization so a secure balance remains.

[Kereszti] Is it by chance that Canada is taking upon itself such an active part in this process and is urging the strengthening of good relations with a small country like Hungary, for this is not the first high level visit from Canada?

[Chastelain] No, not by chance. Hungary is situated in a place of great strategic importance. Our countries have this in common: The Open Skies conferences were held in Ottawa and here in Budapest. I hope the series of visits will continue.

[Kereszti] The conference ended without success. Then the possibility of its continuation in Budapest came up. This month is nearly over. Do you wish to come to some agreement with Chief of Staff Laszlo Borsits regarding this?

[Chastelain] I am sure that Open Skies will be one of the subjects we will discuss. The Hungarian and the Canadian standpoints, however, are not far from each other. There is a need to continue the conference and to reach an agreement. When and where, though, I cannot tell for the moment. [end recording]

Iranian Heavy Industry Official Pays Visit

LD0108120990 Budapest MTI in English 1105 GMT 1 Aug 90

[Text] Budapest, August 1 (MTI)—Discussions have been held in Hungary by Mohsen Shafa'i-Farahani, Iranian deputy minister of heavy industry. Mr Farahani also met for talks with Peter Akos Bod, minister of industry and trade, to survey the present stage and scope for developing industrial relations between the two countries. Existing links could be expanded substantially if Hungary were to participate in rebuilding Iran, after its long years of war.

Protocols on framework cooperation agreements were signed by the Iranian politician on the preparation of joint studies by experts of the two countries on possibilities to jointly manufacture vehicles and turbines.

Cooperation Protocols Signed

LD0108124590 Budapest MTI in English 1110 GMT 1 Aug 90

[Text] Budapest, August 1, 1990 (MTI-ECONEWS)—The Iranian deputy minister of heavy industry, Mohsen Shafa'i-Farahani, signed protocols on the general outlines of cooperation with Ikarus-Mogurt, Ganz engineering factory, Raba, and the FTO Nikex during a visit here earlier this week.

The protocols envision that the two sides will study cooperation opportunities in the vehicle and energy development industries.

Iran may, perhaps, take part in the manufacture of Ikarus buses, and the joint production of turbines and hydropower plant machines is another possibility.

During his stay in Hungary, the Iranian deputy minister held talks with the Hungarian minister of industry and trade, Peter Akos Bod.

Last year, Hungarian exports to Iran were worth 88.8 million USD, whereas imports amounted to a marginal 1.74 million USD.

In the first half of the current year, exports amounted to 45.4 million USD, as compared to 20.3 million USD in the first half of last year, but imports were still only 0.32 million USD, as against 1.15 million USD last year.

Taiwan Opens Budapest Trade Information Office

LD3107104890 Budapest MTI in English 0928 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Budapest, July 31, 1990 (MTI-ECONEWS)—CETRA (the China External Trade Development Council) of Taiwan opened an information office in Budapest today.

The office will assist Hungarian companies in contacting, and building up links with, Taiwanese firms.

The Budapest CETRA office will offer up-to-date trade information on export and import possibilities, bring together trade partners, organize and stage symposia and trade exhibitions, carry out consultancy activities in matters of trade and investment, and also help Hungarians in getting visas for Taiwan.

Hungary and Taiwan do not have any government-level contacts as yet, but trade cooperation has seen a substantial development in recent years: The value of Taiwanese products sold in Hungary has increased in a matter of a few years from an anual 11 million USD to 27.2 million USD.

Hungarian exports to Taiwan also saw a slight growth from 4.8 million USD to 10.1 million USD in 1988 and 1989, but slid back a little in the first half of the year.

Jaruzelski: Presidential Mandate To End Early

LD3107152290 Warsaw PAP in English 1407 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Brussels, July 31—Polish President Wojciech Jaruzelski said in an interview for the Belgian L'ECHO DE LA BOURSE that he did not imagine that he would be able to stay at his post to the end of his term of office. "My mandate will end much earlier," he said. At the same time, he voiced an opinion that this should take place "in the most appropriate moment and in the best way."

Asked about his view on the future role of president, Wojciech Jaruzelski came out for a system with a strong parliament, with great powers of the premier, in which the president plays "certain important roles."

According to Jaruzelski, the president should enjoy prestige, enabling him to act as a mediator and be a figure integrating the people.

Internal, Defense Ministries Changes Reported

LD3107161790 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1515 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Here are some cadre changes. The prime minister, on the recommendation of the internal affairs minister, has recalled Generals Pudysz and Dankowski from the posts of under secretaries of state at the ministry. He has appointed Professor (Jan Widacki) and Jerzy Zimowski to the posts of under secretaries. After seeking the political opinion of the advisory committee to the internal affairs minister, he has appointed Andrzej Milczanowski to the post of chief of the State Protection Office.

On the recommendation of the prosecutor general, announced in agreement with the national defense minister, he has recalled Major General Henryk Kostrzewa from the post of chief military prosecutor and appointed Colonel Ryszard Michalowski to that post.

Sejm Commission Reports on Internal Ministry

AU0108124290 Warsaw ZYECIE WARSZAWY in Polish 30 Jul 90 p 2

[PAP report: "Preliminary Report—The Ministry of Internal Affairs Under Investigation"]

[Text] On 28 July a special commission that was set up to investigate the workings of the Ministry of Internal Affairs [MSW] presented its preliminary report to Sejm deputies with detailed annexes.

The report states that up to the end of July the commission met six times. During this time, the commission requested that the minister of internal affairs and the prosecutor general clarify the reported incidents of records destruction by MSW functionaries. It investigated complaints of unlawful assault made against the police and the security services. It investigated cases of financial irregularities in the ministry, and it heard the reports of seven of its working subteams that investigated the list of matters that had been presented to the commission by deputy Tadeusz Kowalczyk.

Regarding complaints of unlawful beatings by the functionaries of the ministry (those cases where there was no further action, or where legal proceedings had been stayed), the commission recommends that preparatory steps be taken and that all police functionaries guilty of serious civil rights infringments be suspended.

In the case of the complaints relating to the functioning of the ministry, the secretariat of the commission, after having made detailed investigations, has already referred 18 complaints to the Independent and Self-Governing Police Trade Union; four to the Ministry of Internal Affairs; 27 to the Police Central Headquarters; 38 to the Ministry of Justice; 11 to the CZZK [expansion unknown]; 26 to the Prosecutor's Office; and seven to the Commission for the Investigation of Hitlerite Atrocities (this commission has now also began investigating Stalinist crimes). Some five complaints have been forwarded to the Senate's Intervention Bureau, and roughly the same number have been referred to the appropriate prosecutors with the request that they take further steps and keep the commission informed of developments.

After detailed consideration, some 40 complaints of unlawful beatings by police functionaries have been referred to the first deputy prosecutor with an accompanying request that he take the appropriate steps and keep the commission informed of developments. Some 26 cases that were adjourned in the past have also been referred for investigation (the matters referred are outside the scope of the commission's powers).

Trilateral Party Meeting on Democracy Reviewed

AU0108130590 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 30 Jul 90 p 2

[Jan Rogala report: "We Demand Democracy"]

[Excerpts] At the invitation of the Christian-Democratic Labor Party [CHDSP], Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN], and Polish Peasants Party [PSL], in the main auditorium of Warsaw University on 28 July, there was a meeting of people to whom the future of Polish democracy is not a matter of indifference, and who identify themselves politically with these parties. The slogan of the meeting was: "A Meeting in Defense of Democracy."

Opening the meeting, CHDSP Chairman Wladyslaw Sila-Nowicki said the idea that joins these three divergent political groups is patriotism and a desire to build democracy and political pluralism in Poland. The chairmen of the parties spoke next.

Roman Bartoszcze (PSL) said that even though a year has gone by since the partially free parliamentary election, we have not even laid the foundation stone beneath democracy. We have still had no fully free elections, no new state authorities have been appointed, and political parties, which are the expression of people's joint participation in running the country, have no freedom of action, he said. Instead, it is being suggested that the communist system of national unity be replaced by another system of unity. The system of power is being centralized. Democracy means freedom of speech—we in Poland have a leading force that goes by the name of "Solidarity," and which has taken over radio and television. The PSL has worked out a draft constitution, yet the mass media have not even mentioned it. Poland is stuck at a crossroads, and it is up to us which way the country goes. I am in favor of democracy and freedom, Bartoszcze concluded.

Leszek Moczulski (KPN) said that last year, the totalitarian system lost, but a lot of it still remains in political institutions, the economy, political life, and the mentality of all Poles. There is still no democracy. All there is is a desire for democracy. So that power may belong to the people, it has to be given to the people. One cannot be a hegemonist who grants permission for everything. We are waiting for the present, provisional Sejm to hand over power to the Poles and stop dictating what is good and what is bad. The Mazowiecki administration has not changed the fortunes of Poles.

W. Sila-Nowicki (CHDSP) pointed out that the new Polish reality has come about in a special way. The Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] shared its power with a part of the opposition. It only wanted certain people to share this power, and these people were granted a monopoly. A factor that united Poles—opposition to the communist government—disappeared. Now, the people who were given an opposition monopoly want to change it to a total power monopoly. The media are indulging in the propaganda of success, and there is no possibility of criticism.

Following the speeches by the three chairmen, there was a general debate [passage omitted].

During the debate, the participants discovered that the Sejm had adopted the Political Parties Act. Piotr Wojcik, advisor to Minister Aleksander Hall, reported this fact, adding that the Sejm had rejected the Senate's amendment calling for the possibility for political parties to receive funds from abroad. Deputies from the former PZPR and PSL and some OKP deputies were the ones who voted against this amendment. On behalf of Minister Hall, P. Wojcik expressed regret that this amendment had been rejected, saying that this will harm the development of Polish democracy.

Commenting on this rejection, R. Bartoszcze said that parties should not be financed from abroad. They are capable of winning the future election without anyone's help. However, he expressed fears that the citizens committees will in any case be strengthened with money from the Fund for the Development of Democracy (United States).

The Political Parties Act is antidemocratic, said W. Sila-Nowicki. The ban on financial aid from fraternal parties, even from Poles living abroad, will turn Poland into a political wilderness. The intention behind this is to prevent any real political life in Poland. I am ashamed of this Sejm, concluded the CHDSP chairman.

During the talks, anti-Semitic leaflets were handed out in the corridors. Krzysztof Krol (KPN) tore them up in public, condemning all those who are opposed to Jewish associations. Also in the corridors, one could see a poster informing the reader that Kornel Morawiecki from the Freedom Party will run for president.

The meeting adopted three resolutions. The first one calls for the possibility for political parties to pursue normal activity and enjoy access to the media, as well as the abolition of the monopoly over information. The second resolution insists that parties should be able to wage election campaigns on the same terms as the political groups that enjoy the government's support. The third resolution demands that the parties which were deprived of their assets by the communists should receive material compensation, and that they should be allowed to rent premises according to the rules that apply to all other social organizations, instead of on a commercial basis.

New Pro-Privatization Electoral Coalition Formed

LD3107161490 Warsaw PAP in English 1459 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Warsaw, July 31—Several dozen activists of the Employees' Council and Economist Rafal Krawczk set up a political and economic lobby, the Movement for Universal Privatization of the Economy, during a self-government assembly in the Gdansk Shipyard on Friday July 27 GAZETA WYBORCZA writes.

The movement wants to defend the rights of all citizens to take part in privatization and ownership ("from nomenklatura and red tape"). It will support the Rafal Krawczyk economic programme, alternative to the government one, and forward its candidates in parliamentary elections that "should be held still this year."

Krawczk sharply criticized the Balcerowicz progranmme (it should be rejected entirely) and propoed his own concept of swift privatization. One should immediately distribute 51 percent of the enterprises' shares to individual employees rather than to working crews.

The state treasury should be the owner of the remaining 49 percent of shares and it can sell them in the market.

The movement for universal privatization of the economy preserves neutrality towards the Citizen's Movement-Democratic Action and the centre agreement.

Rafal Krawsczyk said that he did not aspire to the role of the movement's leader but he wanted to be only its adviser, GAZETA WYBORCZA said.

Farmers Union Assesses Talks With Government

LD3107192190 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] The Presidium of the National Union of Farmers, Agricultural Circles, and Organizations is evaluating the results of talks with the government. It is stressed in a communique that the organization appreciates the change in the government's stance on the matter of correcting the solutions that threaten agriculture and the economy, which in turn relate to the crediting of farmers and procurement, assistance for the dairy industry, the acceptance of certain forms of intervention in the grain market, and also to the foreign trade of agriculture articles. Simultaneously, the main postulate of the union—that is, the question of the setting of minimum guaranteed prices for basic agricultural products—has not been achieved, and the very subject is omitted from the final communique. The presidium stresses that the union maintains its postulates and will seek their implementation.

Mazowiecki, PAN President View Science Policy

LD3107164290 Warsaw PAP in English 1546 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Warsaw, July 31—Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki met President of the Polish Academy of Sciences (PAN) Aleksander Gieysztor today.

They discussed new principles of the state scientific policy and the PAN's role in pursuing it. Vice-Premier Jan Janowski took part in the meeting.

Mazowiecki Meets Journalists Association Leaders

LD3107212990 Warsaw PAP in English 1954 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Warsaw, July 31—Polish Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki met here today with leaders of the Polish Journalists' Association (SDP) headed by its Chairman Maciej Ilowiecki.

The journalists briefed the premier on the formation of a press centre for Central and Eastern Europe set up at the Association's initiative.

The meeting discussed also possibilities for an conditions of setting up a foundation aimed at supporting and maintaining periodicals of particular significance for culture, science and education.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY Future Discussed

PM3007155090 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 16 Jun 90 p 6

[Aleksander Checko article: "Stakes Higher Than Life"]

[Text] ZYCIE WARSZAWY [Warsaw Life] is under new leadership, which is itself a political, rather than social, statement. The Liquidation Commission made a provisional decision concerning the daily's future, and this caused a storm straight away. If we are to understand what happened, we had better recall several crucial facts.

Despite its name, ZYCIE WARSZAWY is a central, not a local, daily of more than 40 years standing. To begin with, it was advertised as "a paper for all circles," but with time it became firmly established as a title belonging firmly within the realm of the RSW [establishment-owned] press concern. However, it was never formally declared as a government or party organ, and thanks to a high professional standard it became one of the few press products "acceptable" to the general public. Because of this, it gained a wide circle of regular and faithful readers. The policy of carrying small advertisements—many more than in other papers—enhanced its popularity even more and, most importantly, boosted its finances.

Even today the paper's Advertisements Office is a separate unit within Warsaw's Press Publishing Concern, which owns ZYCIE WARSZAWY. The system of collecting the revenue from the advertisements and, subsequently, distributing it between the paper's editors (and advertisements unit) and the RSW Publishing Concern was complex and—to say the least—heavily unequal. Nonetheless, the paper's potential economic standing, including especially its so-called "advertising capacity"—which, after all, is a value recognized worldwide as one of a publication's chief advantages—combined to make ZYCIE WARSZAWY one of the best products in the Polish market.

Even before the liquidation act was passed, there was speculation as to the potential buyers who would be interested in taking the paper over. Thus, gossip mentioned ZYCIE MAZOWSZA (that is, an organ of the Citizens' Committees), ZYCIE KOSCIELNE, and other "ZYCIE's," as well as the possibility that the paper would be returned to Czytelnik publishing house, the latter having filed a formal application. Eventually, however, several other interested groups applied to the Liquidation Commission, expressing their readiness to take the paper over.

Among these, the first to be set up was the Dom Prasy [Press House]—Friends of ZYCIE WARSZAWY Group Limited, which comprised 107 members of the original 200-strong editorial team. This was done on the initiative of the currently serving team members, who identify with the paper's long tradition and are noted for their unlimited enthusiasm and negligible influence.

Influence was the attribute of which Artur Howzan, former chairman of the [government-controlled] Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic had considerably more. He combined the post of ZYCIE WARSZAWY chief editor with that of heading PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY, all the time nurturing his favorite dream of running a miniature press concern comprising both titles plus the illustrated STOLICA weekly. His were not new aspirations, and with the passage of time they were increasingly favorably viewed by the managers of the collapsing RSW concern. According to Howzan's plans, the RSW was to join the scheme as a shareholder in the joint stock company, with a 25-percent share. Partners in this scheme included The Commercial Industrial Bank, the Private Trade and Services Association, the City of Warsaw Municipal Office, the RSW, and, in due time, the National Chamber of Commerce and the Employees Confederation. It was envisaged that the company would eventually be transformed into a joint venture company with foreign capital, whose employees would have the right to hold shares in it. ZYCIE WARSZAWY staff were repeatedly told of expectations of "big money" that would "soon" materialize and of planned cooperation with major Western publishers.

"Howzan's Company," as it was called—or, formally, the "ZYCIE WARSZAWY Publishing House Limited"—was officially registered 29 March this year—that is, after the liquidation act was passed but still before it came into force. It was a period of exceptional uncertainty, nervous tension, and mutual mistrust among publishers, editors, and printing works and paper-mill managers, until it looked as if publication of press titles would have to be suspended. Because, presumably, Artur Howzan required backing for his planned course of action, on 3 April he called a general ballot for the work force, who were all uncertain of what the next day would bring. As a result, 71 persons voted for the chief editor and 41 refused to place their confidence in him.

As a consequence of the provisions of the liquidation act, which allowed for the possibility of the present editorial team's taking over the right to the press title, a third organization was duly set up in the form of a workers cooperative. The majority of the paper's employees, including the chief editor, joined the cooperative. The "forty protesters" (composed mainly of Solidarity and Polish Journalists Association [SDP] members) also refused to sign on.

This latter group, in turn, gave their support to a team comprising, among others, Janusz Reiter, Jerzy Jaruzelski, and Kazimierz Wojcicki, who offered their services to the ZYCIE WARSZAWY crew and submitted a formal application to the Liquidation Commission, asking for ZYCIE WARSZAWY to be handed over to the foundation which they had set up together. Others competing for the right to take over the paper included former ZYCIE WARSZAWY correspondents such as Stefan Bratkowski, Hanna Krall, and Andrzej Bober. (This encouraged 6 of our own colleagues on the POLITYKA editorial team, who were formerly ZYCIE WARSZAWY correspondents, to consider embarking on a similar project). Furthermore, as well-informed Warsaw sources suggested, Zdzislaw Najder was reputed to have entered the contest, too.

The above is the abridged list of those willing to take over as ZYCIE WARSZAWY publishers. I say "abridged" because, in fact, ZYCIE WARSZAWY is such a tasty morsel in the press publishing market that nearly everyone wants to own it. This is also why the decision finally made by the Liquidation Commission could not fail to elicit a great many comments.

Artur Howzan, until then chief editor, was recalled by the commission, but stayed on as PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY chief. The secretaries, as well as the entire internal commission, were entrusted with the difficult task of counting the multimillion sums of money resting in the paper's safe deposit box. These are revenues from advertisements placed in the so-called editors' columns—an innovatory scheme introduced by Artur Howzan during his sojourn with the paper. The scheme actually contravened the procedure whereby the advertising revenue was handled exclusively by the Advertisements Office and was disputed by the Liquidation Commission.

In addition, several members of the editorial team were recalled from the post of deputy chief editor, though they are still employed by the paper. These are Zbigniew Ramotowski, Wladyslaw Tybura, and Kazimierz Wiech. All three have been with ZYCIE WARSZAWY for much longer than their former boss, and their ties with the paper have been much closer than his.

The present acting deputy editors are Tadeusz Jelenski, who served for many years as ZYCIE WARSZAWY secretary, and Tomasz Wolek. It is Wolek who styles himself as a "moderate rightist," together with the acting chief editor, Kazimierz Wojcicki, who were entrusted by the chairman of the Liquidation Commission with the task of running ZYCIE WARSZAWY and whose nominations will most likely be confirmed so that they can continue to develop a new profile for the paper.

In any case, Kazimierz Wojcicki does not attempt to conceal his aspirations. Modeling himself on the inimitable BBC editors (he spent two years working for that institution), he wants his paper to be independent and open and to maintain a clear distinction between information and editorial comment. When charged with owing his position on the paper to his personal links with the prime minister (with whom he is closely acquainted thanks to his association with Wiez, where Mazowiecki was chief editor), he answers that, had he wanted to, he could have taken up many other attractive offers. In any case, even if Wojcicki does not deny that he identifies closely with the line pursued by the Mazowiecki government, he refuses to allow ZYCIE WARSZAWY to become Poland's second government-controlled paper [after RZECZPOSPOLITA].

For the time being, we can only make general predictions—mainly based on the names of those involved, that is, Kisielewski, Herz, Wojcicki, Reiter, and Wolek—as to the future policy line to be pursued by the paper. (Rumor has it that, as the first person proposed for the post of chief editor, Janusz Reiter refused to accept it because he was preparing to accept a nomination as Polish ambassador to the FRG.)

Though the final decision has not yet been made as to the paper's status, it will doubtless reflect the personalities involved in the latest nominations. The company set up by Artur Howzan has been dissolved, but the workers cooperative is still active. The way in which future relations between its leadership and the new men at the top in the ZYCIE WARSZAWY editorial office will go, and the concrete decisions to be taken by the liquidators are factors which will finally influence the paper's line and profile. Let us point out that the paper's readers are by now as completely baffled about all the recent developments as its own staff are, since ZYCIE WARSZAWY journalists have been subjected to too many experiments over the years, and they have long ceased to be a real team.

New Bank Note Worth 500,000 Zloties Issued

LD3107203290 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Excerpt] Beginning tomorrow, a new bank note comes into circulation. The face value is 500,000 zloties. The bank note is a continuation of the Great Poles series. On the back is a picture of Henryk Sienkiewicz [Polish writer]. This is the first bank note containing the new state name of Polish Republic. On the rosette is a crowned eagle. The issue of a bank note with a face value of one-half million has come about due to the necessity of instituting cash accounting. [passage omitted]

World Bank Grants $300 Million Loan

LD0108120390 Warsaw PAP in English 1129 GMT 1 Aug 90

[By PAP correspondent Ryszard Piekarowicz]

[Text] Washington, Aug 1—The World Bank decided yesterday to grant Poland another 300 million dollars this time within the Structural Adjustment Lending (SAL) programme.

The decision followed the adoption by the Polish lower house (Sejm) of the law on privatisation two weeks ago which was a condition for giving Poland the first half of the SAL loan. The World Bank also accepted a memorandum on the development policy adopted by the Polish Government in early July.

The memorandum is Poland's second most important document sent to international financial organizations, after the letter of intent which was the basis for granting this country the 723-million dollar stabilisation credit by the International Monetary Fund.

Together with the SAL money, since February last the World Bank has lent Poland some 1.1 billion dollars to be allocated for modernization of the food, transport and gas industries and for environmental investments.

No Extra Legal Protection for Soviet Troops

LD3107154990 Warsaw PAP in English 1502 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Warsaw, July 31—Soviet troops in Poland will not gain extraordinary legal protection and Soviet air pirates will be punished, GAZETA WYBORCZA writes.

The Polish government rejected postulates of extraordinary legal protection of Soviet citizens temporarily staying in Poland considering them as unsubstantiated.

It is still unknown whether and how much Russians are going to pay, under the legislation binding in Poland in 1980, for using and polluting [the] natural environment. This postulate was accepted by the Soviet side for "further consideration at the Soviet Defence Ministry."

The Soviet Army will pay or "work as payment and settle all overdue bills" for devastating 35,000 hectares of hired forests by November 30.

Soviet pilots and their commanders were obligated, under the threat of penalties, to fully observe regulations binding in the Polish airspace. The take-offs without appropriate permission and flights outside assigned routes, posing the greatest threat to Polish civilian aviation, will not be tolerated any longer, GAZETA WYBORCZA said.

More Goods Exempted From Customs Duty

LD3107174490 Warsaw PAP in English 1658 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Warsaw, July 31—The number of 1,800 goods freed from customs duty under a decision of June 19 covering intermediate and raw materials for industrial production, materials for construction and telecommunications equipment is increased by another government ordinance coming into effect today.

The ordinance covers chiefly machinery and installations not produced in Poland and goods produced in Poland by monopolists whose share in national production is greater than 50 percent. But in this case, the entire suspension of collecting customs duty concerns only these goods towards which the customs tariff was smaller than 8 percent.

The customs tariff on cars was reduced from 20 to 14 percent. From the point of view of every citizen, it is important that the customs fee on electronic equipment, farm produce and food processed products has remained unchanged.

Regulations concerning the imports of alcohol change. The imports of pure vodka and pure spirits continue to be banned. Quotas were introduced as regards the remaining kinds of hard liquors and they are followed by permits to import them. One can ask the minister for foreign economic relations for such a permission in 14 days, starting from August 1.

European Report Lauds Polish Local Elections

LD3107211490 Warsaw PAP in English 2020 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Warsaw, July 31—"The Polish elections to local self-government were democratic, free, just and very well organized," states an over 20-page report worked out by the observers from the standing Conference of Local and Regional Authorities (CLRAE) at the Council of Europe who watched the elections in Poland.

The report is to be submitted to the CLRAE.

The positive assessment of the elections by the CLRAE observers may facilitate Poland's admission to the Council of Europe.

Mazowiecki Receives CSFR Ambassador

LD3107163890 Warsaw PAP in English 1544 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Warsaw, July 31—Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki received Ambassador of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic to Poland Marketa Fialkova today.

Daily Questions Haste of Ceausescus' Sentencing

AU3107131390 Bucharest DREPTATEA in Romanian 20 Jul 90 p 3

[Viorel Stirbu article: "Nicu, the Judges, and the Suspicious Haste"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The Sibiu trial of Nicu Ceausescu brings to mind another issue. The Romanians had the leaders of the past 25 years in their hands and rapidly eliminated them after a trial devoid of any kind of relevance. If Ceausescu had been in the box alongside of Bobu, Postelnicu, Dinca, and others, we might have learned many things and we might have been told about the functioning of the system and the behavior of the characters at the top of the pyramid and of their supporters further down. Who knows, maybe we would have had a different attitude toward the new regime. In the final analysis, the December events were the result of a given cause. The ongoing trials effectively avoided revealing these very causes, convincing us that there are suspicious motives for the haste with which Nicolae and Elena Ceausescu were eliminated. In other words, they knew quite a few things and might have become "cooperative" in the company of their close collaborators. What is being kept secret from the Romanians? Who is interested in preserving the secret of the intimate mechanisms of the system? I imagine that only those interested in not having the system discredited?

* Delays in Nicu Ceausescu Trial Deplored

90BA0236B Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 17 Jul 90 p 2

[Virgil Lazar article: "Important Witnesses, but the Trial Is Stalling"]

[Text] The trial of Nicu Ceausescu, former secretary of Sibiu County, was resumed in Sibiu. He is accused of being one of the main persons morally responsible for the genocide committed during the 21-22 December 1989 Revolution, when in that city and in Cisnadie 89 people were killed and 218 injured, some seriously and some permanently crippled.

The present trial panel, which is not the one that presided over the first stage of the trial, indubitably has a tough mission: to establish the defendant's guilt on the basis of certain and irrefutable evidence, and implicitely to find the answers to many questions. Questions such as: On whom did the Army fire one million bullets over a period of nine days? Were there terrorists involved, and if so who were they? Who were the gunmen in black jackets mentioned at the earlier phase of the trial by several witnesses, who said they saw them shooting on the people demonstrating against the Ceausescu dictatorship and communism? Who were the passengers of the Rombac airplane that landed in Sibiu at that time, about whom one witness said they registered at nonexistent addresses, and what were they doing in Sibiu?

The first witness heard on Monday 16 July was Gheorghe Bodoc, a Sibiu mechanic who was wounded during the Revolution on the staircase of an apartment house in the former Red Army Street, where he had taken refuge from the bullets together with a group of demonstrators. He told the court a very important detail in the struggle to establish the truth. Namely, the fact that he and the people who were with him in that building saw on the roof two men dressed in civilian clothes but wearing military helmets and carrying machineguns. He didn't know who they were and on whom they were shooting. The fact is that they were wounded themselves, and that the people downstairs helped them come down. After the first one was taken to the hospital, the witness was also wounded and hospitalized for 10 days, so that he didn't know what happened to the second sniper from the roof of that apartment house. So, the mystery continues.

Another important witness heard yesterday was Ana Muresan, former minister of domestic trade, who also filled some other positions under the Ceausescu regime. She came in crying, not in order to impress the court, we are certain, but because of the tragic fate that suddenly hit her at the age of 65. This is understandable. The question she was expected to answer for the court was an essential one, namely whether it was true, as it was stated in the first part of the trial especially by the witness Viorel Pescar, that she summoned Nicu Ceausescu on 22 December 1989 to Bucharest to take over power? She firmly denied that, adding that in her telephone talk with the defendant she merely gave him to understand that his presence in Sibiu was useless and told him that in Bucharest revolutionaries had occupied the former RCP [Romanian Communist Party] headquarters and taken over the leadership of the country. "Once again," the witness said, "I swear that I didn't summmon him to take over power. And as far as I know Mr. Nicu, I don't think he wanted to take over." The witness then talked in detail about how the defendant assisted her to supply some difficult areas of the country, especially the Jiu Valley, and how, during the Revolution, she herself went back to the Ministry of Domestic Trade to see to the supply of basic staples for the population. But she also said something that should give us food for thought and determine the prosecutor general to take strict measures along this line. She said that one of the prosecutors who questioned her forced her to sign a declaration under pressure specifically stating that she called on Nicu Ceausescu to take over the power. Is so little left of the promises made to us about freedom, impartial justice, and the separation of state and the judiciary?

The second important witness was Iulian Vlad, the former head of the State Security Department. He, however, did not have much to say about the defendant that was new, although he spoke in detail about the three talks he had with him on the night of 16-17 December, on 17 December, and on 18 December, all of them concerning the events in Timisoara and the personal safety of the defendant, which he agreed to ensure, although previously he had denied it. The witness Iulian

Vlad said he didn't know whether special forces were dispatched to Sibiu; neither did he know whether diversionist forces existed within the army. The question about such forces was asked by Nicu Ceausescu, who smiled knowingly upon hearing Iulian Vlad's answer. Asked by Attorney Paula Iacob about the defendant's relations with his parents, witness Iulian Vlad said he was aware that the defendant had opposed the dictatorial couple on certain issues, and had even attended meetings of the political executive committee of the RCP central committee at which the defendant raised certain questions, but was quickly "put in his place." The witness also didn't know anything about the existence of black overalls among the equipment of the securitate, only khaki overalls...

Consequently, by the hour of this report (1400), the first day of the resumed trial has not provided any special elements capable of breaking the vicious circle in which it was left at the end of the first phase. We hope that the next witnesses will help the court shed more light. The repeat questioning of the witness Andrei Dragomir, former commander of the Sibiu Garrison and the actual leader of the hostilities in the city, is expected with interest.

Commission to Study Causes of Jun Events

AU3107194590 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1740 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 31/7/1990—The Inquiry Commission will do its duty and I think it will contribute to dissipating all suspicion, Neculae Radu, secretary of the Assembly of Deputies and chairman of the Parliamentary Commission inquiring into the June 13- 15, 1990 events, told the newspaper "ROMANIA LIBERA."

The commission, which includes 23 members deputies and senators representing all parliamentary groups and is made up of a permanent bureau, an analysis and synthesis sub-commission and five sub- commissions, operatively examines the documents supplied by state bodies and citizens and conducts daily hearings. One of the five sub-commissions are now in Miercurea Ciuc to look into the circumstances under which the events on June 13 occurred.

The commission conducts neither a police inquiry nor a legal inquiry, as that is the task of competent state bodies, whose conclusions will be placed at the disposal of the parliamentary commission.

The commission looks into the causes and conditions that generated and encouraged the June events and, as a result of that inquiry, will submit a report to the Romanian Parliament. That report will be released Mr. Radu said, underscoring the political character of the commission's activity.

Deputies Assembly Discusses Trade, Court Pay

AU3107133990 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0920 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 31/7/1990—The Assembly of Deputies resumed Tuesday morning its work in plenum with an article-by-article discussion of the bill on protecting the population against unlicensed trade activities.

Notwithstanding the controversial, sometimes heated character of the debate, a constructive spirit prevails as well as a sense of responsibility to create a proper legal framework for civilized trade.

Also on today's agenda are a bill on the salaries of Higher Court Judges and a report of the mediation commission for the bill on reorganising state economic units into autonomous companies and mixed societies.

Senator Nan Resigns, Becomes Prefect of Sibiu

AU3107194890 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1733 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 31/7/1990—Romania's Senate resumed its work in plenum Tuesday and declared vacancy for Sibiu: Senator Nicolae Nan, a NSF [National Salvation Front] senator for Sibiu's constituency [?who then] tendered his resignation in compliance with Art. 145 of the Senate rules after he (?had been appointed) prefect for Sibiu by Government Decision No. 807 of 24 July.

Senate Session Ends, To Resume 3 Sep

AU3107201290 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1800 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 31/7/1990—Romania's Senate discussed Tuesday 31 July a bill initiated by both chambers of Parliament on the salaries of the judges of the Higher Court and its staff. There were senators who did not suggest amendments to the bill but stressed that the separation of powers in the state was the principle on which Romania's present administration is set, hence the outstanding tasks of the Higher Court of Justice in the rigorous enforcement of the law and the ensurance of unitary judiciary practice.

The complex activity and high responsibility of the Higher Court of Justice, and its position in the state were shown to call for a reconsideration of the salaries of all its staff.

The bill was passed with three abstentions.

Romania's Senate, which was created after the May 20 elections, concluded its first session on Tuesday, July 31. The senators will take a vacation until September 3.

During the last meeting, Mr. Vasile Mois, vice-president of the Senate, said that this body would most certainly enter Romania's modern history as it was chosen to create the necessary framework for a true democracy in this country, "slowly, the Senate started to benefit from the necessary climate to give Romania and its people the laws they deserve and they expect," he said adding that in this country "democracy has embarked on a very long road, a one-way road, a road without return."

In its first session the Senate discussed and approved 17 laws as well as numerous resolutions related to its structure and activity.

Vice President Mois Reviews Session

AU0108110390 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0945 GMT 1 Aug 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 1/8/1990—"The Parliament of Romania elected on 20 May started to work in a special atmosphere," Vasile Mois, one of the four vice-presidents of Romania's Senate told several "ROMPRES" journalists at the end of the first session of Romania's upper chamber of Parliament. "Democracy has just taken a few steps down here. This parliament has a tremendous responsibility to the nation: It must build the right legal framework, a democratic framework for Romania," he said and remarked that the enactment of the bill on reorganizing state economic units into autonomous companies and commercial societies which caused heated debates in the two chambers, and discussions between parliament and government was the evidence of the constructive spirit that prevailed in the work of the executive and the legislative power.

Assessing as high-principled and productive the cooperation of political factions in the Senate, Mr. Mois made his point: "Each senator has his own view of democracy and his personality, but in parliament we make up a whole. Everybody taught and teaches us lessons in democracy. Democracy has existed on Romanian soil ever since the Romanian people was born. The Romanian people is recorded in history as a Christian people. And a basic precept of Christian religion says: "Do as you would be done by." This seems to me to be the foundation of any democracy," he said.

On Romanian foreign policy, Senator Mois made a few personal points concerning Romania's return to Europe. "In my opinion, this is basically a wrong concept, for several reasons. First of all, the Romanian people did not come from anywhere. The Romanian people was born in its ancestral land. Therefore, geographically speaking, we were, are and will always be Europeans. Another aspect is that in Europe, reference to our return is made precisely by those who virtually marginalized us. And I am thinking particularly of the promoters of the Yalta agreements. When the decisions were made at Yalta, no Romanian, not even one was asked if Romania wanted to stay in Europe or go East. For this reason, to set the question of Romania's return to Europe is to me a lack of probity."

"Furthermore, there is much talk now about the openness of the borders. In the course of history Romania had one neighbour and friend—the Black Sea. Romania was always a wall to invaders of all kinds, to barbarian populations, it defended Europe against them and in so doing it gave Europe the possibility to build, to create a material civilization that we appreciate. Western Europe is great for what it gives to the outside world, we Romanians are great inside.

"This explains why we remained in history what we always were," the Senate vice-president wound up his statement.

Assembly Passes Bills, To Resume 3 Sep

AU3107200990 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1830 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 31/7/1990—With 10 votes against and seven abstentions, the lower house passed Tuesday morning the bill on protecting the population against unlicensed trade activities. A cameral commission was given the task to set the text of the bill in agreement with the one passed by the Senate.

Under the law, not only unlicensed traders are offenders, but also the people employed by autonomous units, commercial societies, cooperatives or any other state units and organisations who make a deal with the trader in order that the latter may engage in unlicensed activities.

On the afternoon of July 31 the Assembly of Deputies concluded its first session's debates.

In the latter half of the proceedings several ministers and heads of department answered the questions the parliamentarians posed to the government.

The Assembly of Deputies approved the replacement of a number of deputies, who, after their election on May 21, were assigned government posts, with the substitutes in the order on the electoral lists of the same politic group. [sentence as received]

After the adoption of draft laws the last item on the agenda—miscellanea—was approached, several deputies taking the floor. Inter alia, they stressed the need for that legislative forum to develop its own stance on the major problems of the country in the current period of transition towards a real democracy. In this context, a number of legislative initiatives were put forth by the Assembly of Deputies in the economic, social, educational, cultural and other areas.

At the end of the proceedings, the speaker of the Assembly of Deputies, Mr. Dan Martian, considered the first period of activity of the Romanian parliamentarians as good as they had passed a number of important normative acts. He stressed the need to continue in that atmosphere of broad cooperation between all parliamentary groups in the period to follow, too.

Parliament Deputy Ratiu Meets With Iliescu

AU3107201190 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1805 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 31/7/1990—"We had a very friendly interview. We tackled questions of concern to both of us at present, more particularly, Romania's image in the world. I clearly expressed my view on this problem, "Mr. Ion Ratiu, deputy in Romania's Parliament, told a "ROMPRES" editor after his interview with Mr. Ion Iliescu, Romania's president.

"The talk I had with President Iliescu centered on democracy. I came back to Romania to fight for democracy in this country. I asked the president to clearly explain to me whether I would be able to do that or not in consideration of the events of late and of the campaign that has been mounted against me for several months now," Mr. Ratiu added.

Asked about Mr. Iliescu's stance on the problems he approached Mr. Ratiu said that "President Iliescu once again explained the way in which he saw the June 13-15 events and he did not say again it had been a coup or an attempted coup and he pointed that the ones who were guilty would be held responsible. I requested the release of all those who were arrested until they are sued."

Mr. Ion Ratiu also said: "I also asked him to allow me to put out an independent newspaper and he [word indistinct] I could do it. I also asked for an independent television station. He said there were a number of difficulties, as Romania has only four channels at its disposal. I also advanced the possibility of a third channel asking for permission to hire it for the duration of a year, an independent television station being created in the meantime. He gave no assurances to me but he said the idea would be considered and possibilities looked into.

Iliescu Meets Writers Union Representatives

AU3107201090 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1808 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 31/7/1990—On July 31, President Ion Iliescu met executives of the Writers' Union and members of the Union's Steering Council and Council.

Mr. Mircea Dinescu, president of the Writers' Union, asked Mr. Iliescu to take efficient, rapid steps to protect national literature and culture.

Other problems related to writers' activity were approached and so were aspects of the climate in the press, with emphasis on the need for a higher sense of responsibility and a civic, constructive attitude in the debates on the process of democratizing the Romanian society.

* Doina Cornea's Open Letter to Iliescu

90BA0241D Bucharest DREPTATEA in Romanian 21 Jul 90 pp 1, 4

[Text] History will judge you, and it will perhaps be the only human judgment you will not be able to avoid. History will judge you because, from the very first moment, you did your best to falsify it. Months, perhaps years before the popular revolt you were already preparing, together with others, to seize power. Because all you wanted was power; otherwise you might have combatted the communist system publicly, and now you would have joined the people, rather than the securitate. You did not have the courage to step out, but you took advantage of the moment when others—the country's youth—gave their lives for freedom. After seizing power you presented yourself under a false identity: We are an emanation of the Revolution. What revolution? That plotted by the securitate and the nomenklatura, with whom you had a prior understanding? The definitions must be clarified. If you call the popular revolt (the miracle of December) a "revolution," too, then surely the "emanation of the revolution" is nothing but a totalitarian, extreme-left counterrevolution of a decidedly repressive nature. The proof is evident, Mr. Iliescu. Since the initial democratization plan expressed in the proclamation of 22 December (freedom of the media, separation of powers, political pluralism, private property, etc.), all you have done was to reestablish:

—Intolerance for every form of opposition ("who's not with us is against us," is the "enemy," a "fascist").

—Systematic boycott of the genuinely independent press (we pay our subscriptions for nothing, the newspapers are not delivered).

—Undermining of the electoral campaign and the elections, thus dealing a fatal blow to the democratic principle of political pluralism.

—The war against the intellectual elite. Otherwise you would have intervened in the press and would have criticized the journalists (former flunkeys of the Ceausescu family who also served as stool pigeons for the securitate) who in your newspapers (the NSF [National Salvation Front]) launched and continue to launch gross calumnies and a genuine moral lynching campaign against first class cultural personalities like, for example, Gabriel Liiceanu, Octavian Paler, Ana Blandiana, and others. You could have done so out of respect for the truth and for Romanian culture. By tolerating the discrediting of such people you aid and abet the discrediting of the most valuable works of our culture.

—Refusing to talk whenever you were invited to do so (Tirgu Mures, the University Square, the Timisoara Alliance).

—Preserving unchanged the former Prosecutor's Office which collaborated with the former securitate; restoring the securitate to its position under the new name of an "information service." We noticed that the function of this service is to watch citizens, listen to their telephone calls, and read their mail.

—Recently you have been doing nothing but inventing new repressive organizations: special military units (specializing in Japanese martial arts; against whom? Certainly not designed to defend the borders?); new forms of gendarmerie to maintain order, etc. I suspect they are also recruited from among the old securitate.

—What are you afraid of, Mr. Iliescu?

The students' only weapon is bare-chested protest; words are all that the intellectuals have; and all that the rest of us have is the truth to lean on. Is it truth you are afraid of?

—Any social system that is not based on truth is doomed to perish. Under communism, lies and repression were the two palliatives for the social, economic, and political failure of the system. The utilization of these methods—lies and repression—betrays the communist roots of your thinking.

—What you unleashed on 13-15 June against the people of Bucharest—especially its youth—was the stuff of nightmares. Your act has placed the country beyond the pale of the law and institutions, and this is very serious. You caused death and injury to dozens and hundreds of people and brought humiliation and insult to thousands of innocent citizens and thousands of young people to whom you owe, with the rest of us, the December liberation. I also want to remind you that no species destroys its young. Is cruelty your main characteristic? I am thinking of the mock trial of the Ceausescu couple, the fairy tale about the terrorists, the soldiers and civilians wounded or killed during that period, the dignitaries who "committed suicide..."; you began your rule by spilling blood on Christmas Day; you summmoned the miners twice; blood was shed in Tirgu Mures... although you could have stopped it...

—Now you keep in jail innocent people gathered up in University Square and their leaders: Marian Munteanu, Leon Nica, and Dumitru Dinca. You stage trumped-up charges against them. What gives you the right to indict them? You lost the right to do so when you were the first to clearly violate the law by making an apology for that offense (Article 324 cp, but not only that!). Offense? Yes, because the miners had no right to question and kidnap people and to destroy property. If, as you claimed, the Bucharest police were not capable of handling 200-300 demonstrators, you could just as well have brought in, instead of miners, tens of thousands of policemen from the provinces to disperse 300 people. They would have known that they were not allowed to ransack offices, universities, and libraries, or to insult and hit people in the exercise of their duty—that's what the penal code states. Or maybe that's precisely why you didn't bring them in! Terror can subjugate a people; it can destroy them morally, but it cannot force love out of them.

—For your own sake, for the sake of your rehabilitation in the eyes of the domestic and international public opinion, give up these Stalinist practices, release the detainees of 13-15 June, pay damages to those wounded and their families, accept a commission of inquiry made up of representatives of the sides involved and in the presence of foreign observers; respect the principles of democracy: pluralism, separation of powers, liberal laws, and respect for individual and collective human rights. And particularly, cease practicing violence and lying as substitutes for the inability to pull the country out of the mire. I demand the immediate and unconditional release of Marian Munteanu and the other innocent prisoners. Coming from you, that would constitute a first proof that you are shedding the communist practices used so far.

* Report on 19 Jul Timisoara Protest

90BA0241C Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 21 Jul 90 p 1

[Text] On Thursday 19 July at 1900 thousands of people gathered in the Unirii Square in Timisoara for a protest meeting organized by the Timisoara Society, the "Tot Banatu'i Fruncea" Society, "17 December" Society, the Association of Former Deportees to the Baragan, the Association of Former Political Detainees, the majority of Timisoara University societies and organizations, "Temisz" (the organization of Hungarian youth of the city), and the Organization of Magyar Students. The square was filled with participants. A massive column headed by many of the organizers appeared in the middle of the demonstrators. People gave them flowers and applauded them. The meeting was opened by the deputy chairman of the "17 December" Association, Ion Banciu, who was holding his three-year old son Adrian in his arms, and who began singing the first bars of the anthem of the revolution wounded and bereaved families. The mother of Adrian and his sister Ana-Maria Veronica were shot to death in December and are still missing. No one knows where they were cremated or buried. The crowds immediately joined in an impressive choir to chant the few lines of the hymn.

Against that backdrop, Iosif Costinas took the floor on behalf of the Civic Forum. He warmly praised the student organizations of Bucharest, the League of Students and Mihai Gheorghiu, and the Independent Group for Democracy, which organized the great march held in Bucharest in the past week. He then said: "I want people to know this: This civic society of Timisoara, an umbrella association for our organizations, groups, and societies, does not want to seize power but to monitor it, because uncontrolled power becomes monstruous. We struggle against lies, disinformation, and falsifications, because unfortunately, our democracy is ailing. It should be known that we, the people of Timisoara, are not utterly immobilized. Conflicting declarations continue to be issued; the president said that last month's events in Bucharest were an Iron Guardist rebellion organized by domestic and foreign forces. On the other hand, it was also said that the events were provoked by former securitate members. There is apparently no link between Iron Guardists and former securitate members. The Iron Guardists used to openly admit being fascists, but the securitate treated us like fascists. That is the only possible link."

The crowds chanted "Down with the securitate," and sang out: "The biggest liar in the country is the Military Court of Timisoara," and "We want the truth."

Speeches were then made by leaders of the "17 December" Association, of wounded revolutionaries, and of the families of heroes and martyrs. An 11-point memorandum was presented concerning the desperate health condition of many of the December victims and others. The memorandum was read out by Mr. Mihut Aurelian Daniel, honorary chairman of the association. He revealed the fact that the findings of the governmental commission established in Timis and disbanded after the 20 May elections were never published. The crowd in the square made its viewpoint known by chanting: "We learned from the trial, and the whole country knows, that Veverca shot up Timisoara."

Ion Savu, chairman of the "Tot Banatu-i Fruncea" Society continued: "Every honest person in Timisoara is at the least disappointed, if not revolted by the entirely undemocratic way in which many of the country's serious problems are being handled. Our protests and the protests of all reasonable people against official decisions are disrupted. It is inevitable and normal that people should have demands. Why are foreign investments good for us and potential foreign partners want to trade with us?" The speaker asked: "Who is interested in having the old structures remain unchanged, who stands to gain by immobilizing us? Those who want to lord it over the country. We must wake up and stay united. We have a right to the truth. The future of our children demands it, and so does the blood spilled in December 1989 and June 1990."

Almost all, the speakers insistently demanded that the truth be revealed about what happened on 13-16 June in Bucharest. Who summoned the miners? Why, after the savageries they committeed, instead of being handed over to the judicial authorities, they received thanks from the president? At this time, the crowd chanted: "Down with Iliescu," "Down with the communists," "Timisoara—Bucharest." Stressing that the country must never again be a guinea pig for communist experiments, the speaker accused the government and the authorities of having promoted through their policies the emergence of hostility, disunity, and direct attacks on the fragile political forces crystalizing in our country.

For example, Dan Daianu, prorector of the School of Electronics of Timisoara, whom the crowds greeted with shouts of "That's our hooligan," read out a text drafted by a group of intellectuals of Timisoara: "The government is pursuing a conflicting, inconsistent, and arbitrary policy; for example, it reneged on its own decisions concerning the establishment of private universities; it decreed a moratorium to freeze salaries for six months, but the very next day it violated it in favor of the miners."

At that moment, the bells of the nearby church began to peal. Everyone in the square knelt and preserved a moment of silence in memory of the victims of the December Revolution and of the 13-15 June events in Bucharest. Most of the speakers accused the government and the country's leading political groups of not making enough efforts to replace the old structures, and of being too slow in endeavoring to establish a new and genuine democracy that should bring us closer to Europe. Insistent appeals were voiced for the release of Marian Munteanu, Nica Leon, and Dumitru Dinca; eliminating disinformation, force, and threats; and establishing a real climate of legality. One of the speakers said: "If these things are eliminated, we in Timisoara will not applaud the government, but will do our utmost to support its implementation. But the government mustn't contribute to curtailing every trace of democracy by appointing a dictatorship of hypercentralized administration as is currently the case in Timisoara."

The youth was represented by Tudorache Horatiu and others who spoke on behalf of student organizations. "For us, University Square will go down in history and will always be a symbol of the struggle for freedom and democracy, and against communism and totalitarianism. And when we state this, we have Marian Munteanu in mind." Space does not allow us to cite further details from the meeting. Additional reports will follow.

* Truth Needed More Than 'Peace and Quiet'

90BA0241B Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 21 Jul 90 p1

[Nicolae Macovei article]

[Text] The seriously abnormal situations prevailing in the Romanian society came to a head during the tragic events of June, but gradually, as time goes by and new problems come up, they seem to become forgotten by virtue of the same process of erosion suffered by any event, however tragic or magnificent. And indeed, one notices a certain resignation—de facto or de jure—about the situation in which we now find ourselves. People are trying to live their lives as best they can or are allowed to. Except that, precisely from here on, certain questions add their weight of anxiety and seriousness to any effort aimed at a normal life. Actually, the problems are only too well known. So, who were the terrorists? Who were those who terrified, wounded, and killed so many innocent people after 22 December? Even President Iliescu admitted in a recent interview that, "As for the terrorists, that is indeed the most obscure matter; I, too, would like to know who fired." And this natural question expects a comprehensive and especially a true answer precisely because no one can remain quiet, cannot mind his work calmly and trustingly as long as killers may be circulating among us.

Another more general and seemingly more abstract but equally serious question concerns the issue of the totalitarian state of which we are apparently on the point of being rid. We notice that nothing has been done to begin—not even an attempt to begin!—any "trial," scientific analysis, or "White Charter" of this scourge, which is necessary not in order to satisfy some historical curiosity, but especially in order to dismantle and precisely outline its mechanisms, both the general and particular ones. Because the issue of the constitution that is beginning to be drafted, is not a matter of copying more or less mechanically other systems and constitutions, but primarily of shaping a vigorous and clear counterpoint to the mechanisms and practices of communist totalitarianism. There is no doubt that without such a profound and exhaustive analysis of how communism and its ideology operated in general and in each social sector, we risk continuing to cohabit with this unique plague in the history of the Romanian people. Thus, the tranquility in which we exist looks more like a fog. And some of the so degrading practices and bad habitsd of the old communist system may well be festering under the pink fog of our frail democracy.

And finally, in spite of the efforts made by all the new institutions created after the December revolution to gain real credibility, without which both the individual and social upsurge may easily become eroded or even lost, we still notice a blatant indifference, or perhaps a let's say, "demagogical" attitude toward the individual and his basic rights. Wherever you go, aside from strictly material issues, which everyone realizes are extremely complex, we see both old and young people, ill or suffering, nervous or optimistic, supporters of the NSF [National Salvation Front] or the NPP [National Peasant Party] treated with a lack of respect or a contempt bordering on hatred. We are not referring so much to interpersonal relations, which we know are in very bad shape, but especially to official relations, so to say, between representatives of institutions, beginning with the highest level and down to trade, and the rest of us. Concerning this protracted and unspeakable situation, it can also be said that, as long as anyone is still afraid about holding certain political beliefs that don't coincide with the "official" ones, and as long as xenophobia and hatred of intellectuals and lack of respect for the already fragile and inefficient opposition and in general for anyone who criticizes or disagrees with the law, a given person, or an institution exist and operate as a means of social intimidation, the so-called peace and quiet we have at present is nothing but a cover thrown over the wounds and distortions of our society. Because, as we all know very well, stalling and hoping that problems will disappear of themselves do not provide answers to questions; that requires courage and honesty. Time alone doesn't solve anything; it certainly won't solve the serious diseases afflicting our country. As we now, this tranquility has been obtained at far too high a price considering the echoes of the "method" used both internally and internationally. And as long as the truth remains unknown, however cruel or unpleasant it may be, and as long as we haven't eliminated from the social life everything that tends to perpetuate practices, methods, and mentalities of the old "comprehensively developed socialist society," we will not have real tranquility and genuine faith in the successfull manifestations of people's creative forces.

* Revival of Press, TV Censorship Seen

90BA0241A Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 21 Jul 90 p 3

[Radu Georgescu article: "The Central Committee Press Section Emerging Again"]

[Text] A radio and television draft bill has been born; the author appears to be the Ministry of Communications. Article 1 begins promisingly: "The audiovisual media in Romania is free." Just how free is explained right away: "The exercise of this freedom is made conditional on respect for human dignity, individual freedom and property, and the pluralist expression of trends of thought and opinion and of considerations of public order, as well as the need to defend the security and unity of the state, public service requirements, the technical constraints inherent in the media, and the need to develop a national industry of radioelectric audiovisual products." (Fog, for example, can be viewed as a technical constraint upon the freedom of audiovisual communication).

Article 2 informed us that "The licensing of audiovisual media on Romanian territory will proceed in accordance with the present law and will require the issue of a licensing decision." Well, here's the snag: Having seen the relationship between freedom and "technical constraints," let's see what "licensing decision" means. Article 2 further reads: "The licensing decision is issued on the basis of a program authorization and a technical operation authorization. The body competent to issue a program authorization is the CSAP [Higher Council for the Audiovisual Media and the Press], unless otherwise provided by law, after a technical license has been obtained from the Ministry of Communications. The only body competent to issue a technical operation license is the Ministry of Communications; such a license is issued after a program authorization has been secured, and constitutes an inseparable element of the licensing decision." In other words, now you see it, now you don't: If you want a program authorization, you first have to have a technical license, but if you want to get a technical license, you first need a program authorization...

These authorizations are issued by the CSAP, but CSAP means nothing more or less than the Higher Council for the Audiovisual Media and the Press, and Article 3 lets us know that this Higher Council "is established as an independent authority and will guarantee the free exercise of the audiovisual media in keeping with the present law." You will ask, and rightly so, what "is established" means, and what gives this CSAP the authority to establish itself. The answer is simple and we find it in Article 5: "The Higher Council for the Audiovisual Media and the Press will be made up of 13 members. The members will serve for terms varying between four and eight years, and their seats are neither revocable nor renewable. The council members will be designated according to the following procedure: a) Three members will be appointed for four, six, and eight year-terms respectively by the president of the Republic; b) three members will be appointed for four, six, and eight year-terms by the president of the Senate; c) three members will be appointed for four, six, and eight year-terms by the president of the House of Deputies; d) three four year-term members will be: one audiovisual specialist (cinematography or TV), one journalist, and one prominent personality in the audiovisual media; these three will be appointed by the prime minister; e) one personality elected by vote by the Romanian Academy."

In plain language, we could say that the freedom of the Romanian audiovisual media will be watched over (or rather, watched) by a council of which three members will be appointed by Mr. Ion Iliescu, three others by Mr. Alexandru Birladeanu, the next three by Mr. Dan Martian, three others by Mr. Petre Romani, and one will be elected by the Romanian Academy! Further: Among these 13, only three (the prime minister's favorites) will have anything at all to do with the profession... (We think there will be several candidates—will there be an admission contest?—for those 13 seats, because according to Artticle 6, "the council members are state dignitaries)..." But let us return to Article 4, which serves as a lexicon and which specifies ("according to the present law") the meaning of the following terms: telecommunication; audiovisual media; audiovisual media services; national public company (which is "financed by the state'); joint national company ("in which the state holds at least 51 percent of the social capital and in which no single individual or firm may hold more than 25 percent of the capital or the votes"); regional public company ("with at least 51 percent state participation"); private local company ("which serves a commune, town, or county, having its own broadcasting station or communication network for cable distribution"). We will stop here the list of terms from this "lexicon" sui generis, but we want to take this opportunity to express our respect and deep admiration for the manner in which the Ministry of Communications, implementing the statements and intents (I almost said guidelines) of the higher NSF [National Salvation Front] and state leadership, is handling the thorny issue of the freedom of the audiovisual media, meaning the private and independent radio and television stations!

While it may be normal to have an institution (although not a CSAP!) to issue operation licenses, it is not at all normal to have a neo-censorship of the audiovisual media! Chapter III of the draft bill establishes the duties and competences of the CSAP, which are very numerous; here are only a few of them and please reflect on our selection: the CSAP

—"ensures respect for pluralistic expressions of trends of ideas and opinions in the programs of national public or private companies, especially political programs;"

—"sets the rules governing the production, scheduling, and airing of broadcasts concerning electoral campaigns that license holders want to produce, schedule, or broadcast, and issues recommendations for the smooth running of the electoral campaign for its entire duration;"

—"formulates recommendations for children and youth programs (...);"

—"uses appropriate means to continuously monitor the purpose, contents, and scheduling of advertizing material (...);"

—"ensures observance of the principles of professional ethics in the audiovisual media and exercises legislative initiative" (...);"

—"establishes regulations and obligations regarding (...);"

—"collects information on, verifies, notifies, and takes measures concerning the observance of the obligations stemming from the present law and other legal provisions by holders of authorizations for audiovisual media services, automatically or at the notification of any private person or institution, including professional or trade union associations in the sector of the audiovisual media, and initiates investigations to determine the violation of obligations."

In view of these huge efforts, sustained work, and activities required to examine so many notifications (or informing...) from so many institutions and particularly private individuals, the CSAP felt the natural need to twice (!) stress the following:

"Article 9. The CSAP members and staff are obligated to guard professional secrets concerning the transactions, missions, and information they may come accross by virtue of their position. The information gained by both the council members and its staff in the course of their duty constitutes a state secret. Disclosing such information is punished in accordance with the law." The logical question is, if the CSAP members are not free, how free can be the television that they are employed to manage?

Let us wind up these first notes with a question: Why does the CSAP include the press in its name? Article 3 specifically states toward the end: "The functions of the CSAP in the area of the press will be established by a special law;" then, Article 11, Chapter III, emphasizes:

"The duties and functions of the CSAP concerning the press will be established by a legislative act."

These CSAP functions concerning the press must be very mysterious, as mysterious as the CSAP itself, which reaches out from the area of the audiovisual media to the press without any specific reference!

Is it possible that CSAP is only a new name for a leadership formula called until not long ago, "the press, radio, and television" department of the propaganda section of the RCP [Romanian Communist Party] Central Committee?

We will come back with some additional considerations about the CSAP's idea of the mechanism of issuing program authorizations and technical licenses, a mechanism more involved than anyone could every imagine... But we believe that the Radio-TV Guide should carry the entire text of this draft bill, thus presenting it for a public debate in which both audiovisual media specialists and viewers are certainly equally interested...

Particularly the latter.

* Government Policies Termed 'Intensive Therapy'

90BA0236C Bucharest DIMINEATA in Romanian 17 Jul 90 pp 1, 3

[Editorial: "Intensive Therapy"]

[Text] Shortly after its installation, Prime Minister Petre Roman's government, which had already featured its options in the program presented to Parliament, went on to adopt and implement the first measures designed to effect the transition to a market economy. This is an extremely risky mission, considering the disastrous situation of the country, the heavy inheritance bequeathed on us by the Ceausescu dictatorship, the complex international conjuncture, and the relatively limited resources of our economy for recovery and growth.

The governmental formula, which calls for the reorganization and merger of certain ministries, seems to anticipate certain linkages that may indicate a measure of programatic pragmatism on the part of the policies mapped out by the Roman cabinet. Almost all the ministers are technocrats with varying experience in matters of production and research. Some of them come from academe. All are, however, professionals enjoying undisputable prestige in their areas. The most significant fact is that in one way or another, each one of them dealt at the level of enterprises or other organizational levels with the problems that they now must directly handle at macroeconomic level, something that we think will allow them to shift the center of gravity of the economy to the real issues decisive for our rapid transition to a market economy. The government's task is not at all easy. The measures required must be radical and, in order to yield the desired results, they will undoubtedly affect not only the current economic mechanism, but also its relations to the entire social machinery. The economic phenomena inherent to a market economy, which until the recent past where, if not ignored, at least minimized or unrecognized, will compel us to revise our approach to the reality of production, goods turnover, and consumption. Will we continue to view work as a necessary evil, as a "regrettable" burden? Will we continue to believe that all the evils of the Romanian economy and social life are always due to causes outside our control?

During the electoral campaign almost all the political parties made proposals for and references to possible measures required to heal the sapped body of the Romanian economy. Most of us will remember the National Liberal Party's intention to go "cold turkey" and to take drastic measures to rapidly adopt a Western-type market economy. But the realities prevailing in Romania have their specific features, and the advice of the reputed economist J. K. Galbraith to the East European countries not to let themselves be lured by the mirage of the "real" capitalism that doesn't exist anywhere in the West in a genuine formula, is now more topical than ever.

The energetic measures taken by the government against inflation, for austerity, and to set prices according to the need to establish a correct ratio between the country's balance of payments, imports, and exports, are certainly inevitable. They will, however, affect the people's living standard like a cold shower, especially since immediately after the revolution, various professional categories demanded and received some legitimate—and some not so legitimate—benefits.

The art of governing consists of the opportunity of adopting decisions in situations when public opinion is already convinced that the measures proposed by the authorities are, if not the best, the least damaging.

And the first interested in the success of intensive therapy is not so much the diagnostician or the attending physician, but the patient.

* Opposition's Rejection of Coalition Cited

90BA0236D Bucharest DIMINEATA in Romanian 17 Jul 90 pp 1, 3

[Contantin Duica article: "Straight Thinking?"]

[Text] The great poet Ioan Alexandru has published his sad anger that the country's Parliament adopted a law stating that mayors and prefects will be appointed by the government and the prime minister until the elections scheduled to take place in six months time. The poet's fear is that "the country, with all its leading institutions, risks falling once again into the hands of one party. We are reentering the dark night of totalitarianism." Hoping that in the meantime the poet's anger has abated somewhat, we want to reassure him once and for all. Not for any other reason but because we want him to have the peace of mind necessary for creativity. We of course respect his gesture, rare as it is among our poets, of raising serious questions and suffering for the fate of the country.

Since we already had a preliminary discussion, albeit peripathetic, I will now endeavor to present some arguments in which I believe: First, the gesture of the NSF [National Salvation Front], the provisional president, and the government in place at the time is holding their hand out to the opposition (whom they allowed a free development from the beginning) and the establishment of the PNUC [Provisional National Unity Council]. Is this not a convincing argument? If they had wanted totalitarianism, one leading party, etc., would they not have merely transformed the Communist Party, like others did? And who is to blame if the elections ended in a crushing victory for Mr. Iliescu and the NSF? Mr. Iliescu himself? The NSF? Or the incompetence and immaturity of the opposition? Moreover, why did the opposition parties reject the coalition proposed? And once it has been rejected at a governmental level, why should it exist in counties, towns, and communes? And who is to blame that it is not possible? And if it is possible, what makes the poet think that it is not desired? Only because the bill was passed? After all, the Parliament also passed the government's program!? Didn't the opposition vote for that program, too? Isn't it therefore obligated to support it? How can the government of a large parliamentary majority exercise its prerogatives other than by appointing competent and trusted men at lower levels, even if they belong to other parties? Has the opposition come up with a better alternative? Has it presented a list of technocrats capable of cooperating with the government in the counties? Have they proven their proclivity for cooperation and efficiency?

The loyal thing would be for the opposition to view its vote for the government's program as a vote of confidence in it, as is the case in any democratic country in which one party won the elections. In such countries, the government with the parliamentary majority is viewed as legal and allowed to govern and to work according to its program. Expressing doubts is human. But a priori assuming undeclared intentions is neither democratic nor right. In the present situation, excessively dramatizing and externalizing all kinds of fears looks more like literature than politics, a biased literature at that.

In the discussion I mentioned, the poet Ioan Alexandru urged me to reach our hands out to each other like brothers and to cooperate fruitfully in the interests of the country. I gladly subscribed to that. But if we do so while mistrusting and continually suspecting each other, not even God can unite us in our Fatherland.

And what will happen to us by the end of the millenium ahead of us in deed and thought? Did we regain God only to be divided by hatred and intolerance?

* Concrete Improvments Implemented in Army

90BA0237A Bucharest LIBERTATEA in Romanian 16 Jul 90 pp 1, 2

[Lieutenant Colonel Ion Moise article: "Reforming the Army—A Genuine Process Underway"]

[Text] As an integral part of the society, the Romanian Army, like all the other socioeconomic sectors, is going through a series of rejuvenating transformations emanating from the December 1989 Revolution, a crucial historical event that toppled the Ceausescu dictatorship and the totalitarian communist system and secured Romania's free development along the path of genuine democracy. In the Army, too, once the structures of the former Communist Party were dismantled, party bodies and organizations ceased to exist and the military establishment placed itself outside the sphere of influence of any political party. The only politics pursued by the soldiers and officers is Romania's policy and its national interests, whereby they conscienciously train to defend the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the fatherland and its legal order.

As of the very first day following the revolution measures were taken to restore the rights arbitrarily violated by the former dictator. For example, the first and most important act of justice was to promote in rank 4,700 cadres who had been in grade as long as required by statute and fulfilled the other necessary conditions, but whom the "beloved supreme commander" had forgotten. Then a series of regulations designed to systematically encroach on the pay of military cadres and their material means of feeding their families, were abrogated. The draconic practice of starving the people in order to suppress and dominate them through economic constraints was implemented in the Army, too. The return to the laws of the 1970's and 1980's in many ways contributed to restoring the Army to its rights.

Under its decision of 7 March 1990 the governmemnt approved the modification, expansion, or abrogation of certain provisions of the statutes concerning officers, warrant officers, and non-commissioned officers. This decision took into consideration the demands of the military cadres concerning: correlating the length of minimum time in rank and leave rights of officers working in the same conditions (personnel serving on turbojets and turboprops, submarines, divers, and paratroopers); raising to the rank of lieutenant the cadets of higher military institutes after the third year instead of the fourth; abrogating the regulations concerning the demotion of military cadres and rank stripping; the opportunity to be retired or transferred to the reserves by resignation.

The range of actions taken in the area of cadres work is much wider than that, and they were all aimed at eliminating the injustice done to and lack of consideration for those categories of military men. Also, fully in accordance with the organizational and curricular changes made in the national educational system, military education, too, is now in an intensive process of restructuring. The School of Military Medicine and the Naval Academy have been reopened; officers' schools have been separated from the schools for warrant and noncommissioned officers; curricula have been rid of all ideology classes—and these are only a few of the measures taken.

Some of the other measures taken were designed to improve the diet and clothing of the troops. Additional funds totaling about 60 million lei were allocated alone for restoring food rations to the levels required by the energy expenditures required of soldiers for various activities.

Under the dictatorship, particularly in the past 10-15 years, fuel shortage was one of the problems that caused difficulties to Army and corps commands and to all the units; training suffered greatly as a result, especially regarding field exercises, flight training for pilots, combat services for anti-aircraft defense, tactical combat applications, training for the maritime and river fleets, training for armored vehicles commanders, exercises with all kinds of weaponry, etc.

To permit better military training, 50 percent of the necessary fuel has now been ensured (compared to 12 percent of the necessary before the revolution), something that required funds totalling about 900 million lei. Training is now proceeding in normal conditions. Concerning the leadership of the training process, commanding officers have been given far greater freedom to organize and carry out training activities. There is now vertical communication among the ranks and more room for creative initiative at all the levels of the hierarchy.

In the wake of the adoption of the five day week at a national level and implicitely in the Army, too (something that the dictator had promised at the past few congresses but never done), there is more time for cultural and athletic activities, for spiritual concerns, and for active recreation. Of course, since the time devoted to such activities is now increased, we must scientifically restructure our military training programs, enhance the competence of the commanding cadres in keeping with the modernization of military equipment, and increase training efficiency.

At the initiative and under the leadership of the Higher Military Council, we are now implementing and planning long-term measures with extensive positive consequences in all the areas of military life, including the procurement of modern means of warfare capable of high-level technical and tactical performances, and of everything the Army needs to fulfill its missions. It must be well understood that the measures taken to reform the institution of the Army were taken in close correlation with the democratization of all other socioeconomic areas, a process that is only now at its inception. The same line will be continued in the future. The Army is part and parcel of the society. It is not a state in a state. The progress of the Army is determined by the democratic progress of the entire country. There is one particularly noteworthy organizational initiative in this context. Recently, by order of the minister of national defense, a Commission for the Social Welfare of the Army was established; the commission is made up of generals and officers in responsible positions at the Ministry of National Defense, Army and corps commands, central directorates, and units, and will be in charge of improving living conditions and defending the rights of military and civilian personnel in the Army and those of retired military.

The complaints voiced by some people about certain former so-called democratization commissions (which in fact contributed to fostering instability and lack of discipline in the Army), complaints which converged toward creating the impression that there was no one in the Army to struggle for the interests of the troops, are misplaced, at least at this time. The curious thing is that such people refer only to material demands, requests along the line of "who else shall we fire," and similar ones, but almost never to the quality of training, improving the competence and professionalism of the cadres, the need to observe state authority and the military hierarchy, inculcate patriotism in the hearts and minds of the troops through education, military honor and the officers' lofty civic spirit, or ethics.

The extensive process of democratization of Romanian society begun by the December Revolution will certainly raise and resolve more such problems within the Army, but its process of reform is already a real, ongoing process, and the manysided assistance offered along this line by the Parliament, the government, and Romania's president constitute a concrete contribution to strengthening the combat capability and unity of concept and action of the Army, so that it can enhance the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the homeland.

* Foreign Ministry Communique Challenged

90BA0236A Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 17 Jul 90 p 3

[Florin-Gabriel Marculescu article: "Is the Foreign Ministry Replacing the Parliamentary Commission?"]

[Text] Recently the daily LIBERTATEA (No. 164/6-7 July 1990) carried information reported by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs [MAE] "on the events of 13-15 June in Bucharest," which actually was the title of the report. Since the subject evidently has nothing to do with the above ministry, I wandered whether a typographic error may have been involved, in view of the fact that the MAE initials could easily be confused with the frequently used initials of the Ministry of the Interior, MAI. But the suspected error was not retracted. This being the situation, we should try to find out who generated the respective report on behalf of the MAE? The Ministry itself, or one of its directorates? The question is fully justified, because the material to which we are referring contains a number of haphazard assertions, not to say incorrect or subjective. To that were added ommissions or simply silence on certain situations well known to the public. Let us try to list our questions.

For example, the item stated that on 13 June "the Army intervened after a long delay." This assertion annoyingly and belatedly mimics one of the ideas maintained by Mr. Iliescu in his speech in the Victoria Square on 14 June. According to that theory, picked up and laboriously developed in ADEVARUL both in the interview with Mr. Emanuel Valeriu and in an article signed by Dragomir Horomnea, both claimed that the army evinced weakness. The Army, however, acted promptly and rejected those accusations. We will cite along this line only some of the less well known comments of the Ministry of National Defense [MND] carried by ROMPRES on 16 June: "We also want to specifically state that on the night of 13 June it was military forces who relieved the targets under attack—the Television building, the Police headquarters, and the MAI building—and that they controlled the strategic points and main streets of Bucharest, thus ensuring public order and discouraging additional attacks by the rebels." We do not think that the MAE is entitled to play the referee in this respect.

Another doubtful piece of information included in the MAE communique was that the purpose of the extremist gangs "was to prevent the Parliament and the president from beginning their work as scheduled on 14 June." In this connection we want to mention that both the Assembly of Deputies and the Senate had had their first session on 9 June, and it was their second session that was scheduled for 14 June for the purpose of hearing the reports of the electoral validation commissions and electing standing commissions—complex operations which in fact took two days to complete; anyway, the presidential inaugural could certainly not have been held on 14 June as the MAE communique claimed. There is something else, however, that needs to be cleared up. Who decided, and by what authority, to postpone the sessions of the two Parliament Houses for 18 June? The MAE communique peremptorily states that the shooting death of three persons in the afternoon of 13 June "cannot be blamed on the police, since the police forces used blind ammunition." What was the basis for that MAE conclusion? Did it carry out its own investigation? Does it have the qualified personnel for such investigations? Point 4 of the same communique stated that in the dramatic conditions that marked the 13th of June, the president designate and the government appealed to the people to assist the police and the army. In response to that appeal, detachments of miners arrived in the morning of 14 June. However, by that time all dangers had been practically eliminated and public order had been reestablished by the police and the Army; consequently, the devastating intervention of illegitimate social forces should have been halted, thus precluding the acts of gratuitous cruelty committed on 14 and 15 June. The MAE communique was very laconic in that respect. It mentioned only that persons not directly connected with the 13 June events were hurt and the headquarters of certain parties were ransacked. It said not a word about the ransacking of the University, the Institute of Architecture, and the offices of certain newspapers whose publication was arbitrarily banned; about the murder of innocent people in broad daylight; or about the nefarious role played by the Television, which willingly or unwillingly, with or without discrimination, contributed to exacerbating the effects of the chaos reigning in the streets of Bucharest through disinformation and incitement. The list of incorrrect statements, subjective interpretations, or ommissions in the MAE communique can be continued. That, however, is not our purpose, because we don't have the competence and the necessary means to investigate, either. The clarification of these matters should be left up to the bodies legally responsible for that, which should investigate the 13-15 June events and objectively determine who was responsible, regardless of the positions held by the persons involved in the events of those tragic days. And above everything else, a parliamentary commission of investigation, made up of 23 members (15 deputies and eight senators) has been appointed and is apparently already at work; its opinions must not be influenced by communiques or reports such as the one released by the MAE! No one has the right to act in place of that commission, abrogating the right of issuing conclusions on the basis of insufficiently studied files.

We do not know to what stage the work of the parliamentary commission has come. We hope, however, that it will not be passed under silence, as was unfortunately the case with other commissions established in the not too distant past by the PNUC [Provisional National Unity Council] to investigate the events that occurred in Bucharest on 18 February or in Tirgu Mures in March.

Nastase on 'Active Attitude' in Foreign Policy

AU3107194390 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1750 GMT 31 Jul 90

["The Main Concern in Foreign Policy Is Domestic Policy"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES 31/7/1990—"To the Romanian Foreign Ministry, Mr. Adrian Nastase told the newspaper "ROMANIA LIBERA," "the current transition period means great care for what is going on in this country as this ministry shows the world what happens in this country and the substance of this message is the quality of the changes inside."

Asked about Romania's major interests and about the "health condition" of its international relations, Mr. Nastase said that in the current period of internal changes, which calls for political alternatives and different ways of approach and in a contradictory international climate, it was necessary to "present a certain constructive, unitary position in a sincere rather than forced and artificial manner." That is why the Foreign

Ministry opened consultations with the foreign-policy departments of the political parties.

Answering those who consider Romania's foreign policy defensive rather than offensive, Mr. Adrian Nastase said that, quite on the contrary, with the government's policy action in Innsbruck, Romania inaugurated "some sort of shock therapy" in its foreign policy, which means "a passage from a defensive to the active attitude."

Vatra Politician Claims Transylvania Coveted

LD3107141190 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] One of the leaders of Vatra Romaneasca has accused Hungary of supporting Bessarabia's return to Romania establishing a basis for demanding the return of Transylvania. The Bucharest representative of Vatra said this to the Polish daily, (?ZLODY). He claimed that for 70 years the Hungarians have been doing everything in order to change the borders established by the Treaty of Trianon. Also, the Vatra politician said the incidents in Tirgu Mures and elsewhere were consciously, premeditated Magyar actions.

* Romanian Fears of Hungarian Irredentism

90BA0243A Bucharest DIMINEATA in Romanian 21 Jul 90 p 4

[Constantin Duica article: "Are We Naive Again?"

[Text] In the course of history, Romanian politicians seemingly sprung from the romantic imagination of finishing-school girls, inflicted great damage on the country by discharging their social and political duties with peculiar approximations, facile enthusiasms, and infantile naivete. They were naive when they thought that they could fool Europe by electing Cuza ruler of both countries. We paid for that in blood in 1877. They were naive when they thought that the Russians would keep their promises. The Russians, however, took away Bessarabia and offered us instead our own Dobruja. Equally naive were those who in 1914 thought that we could remain neutral, and those who thought that the Allies would quickly dispatch armies to the Balkans. Also naive were those who hoped that by joining Germany after 1940 we could regain what we had lost, just as naive as those who after the war believed that the big powers would allow us at the negotiations table and guarantee our democratic development. And as naive were recently those who believed that once the liberating Revolution took place, the West would immediately and unconditionally come to our aid. Only now are we about to understand "what that West wanted:" a certain development, with certain typical features, according to a certain scenario. They must be naive those who are allowing themselves to be fooled by certain Romanians who ask the West for drastic sanctions, ignoring the fact that they are thus inflicting even more suffering on the Romanian people.

But it is not about such faked and often irresponsible naivete that we want to talk, but about a serious situation that continues to be taken lightly and avoided out of a misplaced fear of pouring oil on the fire. The situation we mean is not a new one; on the contrary, it resembles in all its features one that we encountered on the eve of World War II. We are referring to our relations with Hungary on the one hand, and the relations between the Romanian majority and the Hungarian minority in our country, on the other.

During the interwar period, Romanian democracy allowed the implementation of optimal solutions for minorities. Practically speaking, by 1937 the Hungarians in Romania not only declared themselves satisfied with their prosperous situation, but also took upon themselves giving advice to those in Hungary. Consequently, Romanian politicians were naive enough to believe that everything would stay the same. Their naivete cost us blood and suffering. The fascist leadership of our neighbor skillfully staged a dispute between our nations, taking advantage of the revisionist policies of Germany and Italy. While the Budapest government was preparing its armies and infiltrating hundreds of thousands of inciters into Transylvania, the Romanian Government was behaving leniently with the ones captured out of excessive generosity and a spirit of concession. It turned a blind eye to hostile manifestations in the country and abroad and trustingly put its faith in dubious members of the Hungarian community.

The megalomaniac dream of the revanchist Hungarians was in the beginning fulfilled without their having to fight for their gains. Hungary was given chunks of Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Romania by Germany and Italy—the kind of charity typical of the "manner" in which the predatory and aggressive fascist countries were tossing indigestible bits to their acolytes. Hungary's contribution to the anti-Soviet war was minimal, because its army was badly trained and led. Thus, the restoration of historical Hungary was the result of conjuncture, just as after the 1848 Revolution skillful Hungarian politicians rescued vanquished Hungary by creating the Austrian-Hungarian dual empire. (The Austrians did not even realize that they were thereby sealing their own perdition).

The Gorbachev era, which hastened the liberation of East Europe, served as a wonderful opportunity for restaging the old scenario. The Hungarian politicians took advantage of Ceausescu's dictatorship, loathed everywhere but especially in Romania, to launch a virulent anti-Romanian campaign disguised as an anti-Ceausescu campaign; the stupidity of the Romanian dictators and their nationalist blunders and excesses were intelligently used. The Hungarian exile took over the initiative. The Hungarians counted on Ceausescu's hysteria and on his making some major mistakes that would have elicited a reaction from the Kremlin and possibly even Romania's occupation. To be on the safe side, a new idea was floated as a possible alternative to be kept in reserve, namely that of breaking off Transylvania, its complementary nature and its autonomy, and making it part of a Swiss-type federation. After all, the Hungarian rulers were interested in regaining Transylvania. Because the fact is that just as in its history Hungary ceased to exist for a few hundred years except through Transylvania, now they believe that Hungary is not Hungary without it. The events in Timisoara clearly attest the efforts made by the Hungarian espionage service (not to mince words) to create a Magyar precedent (see the Tokes case) and to create the impression that the Romanian Revolution itself came about because of a Magyar problem. The Hungarian propaganda fed that idea. The fact that the news of our Revolution became known to the world through the Hungarian television reinforced this false impression in Europe, especially since the Magyar propagandists spared no effort for developing that idea with a profusion of details. Generous to a fault, they were the first to "rush" to our assistance, even dispatching dignitaries to Bucharest.

Did they count on the weakness of Romania's provisional leadership? Or on a possible naivete of which they knew full well we were capable? Undoubtedly. But they lost that game. That's when they pulled the last weapon out of their arsenal: the language problem and the intolerable situation of a besieged minority. Taking advantage of the escalating political struggles in our country (caused by the emergence of parties), waged bitterly and without any punches pulled (having forgotten that above and beyond opposite views and opinions there is such a thing as general national interests, while at the same time the Hungarians of Romania did a 180 degrees turnabout and closed their ranks around a few exaggerated demands), the Hungarian rulers shifted the conflict to a European basis, thereby endeavoring to preempt our return among the free countries and to cut to the bone the aid promised by the major European democracies. The intransigence and intolerance of the leaders of the Hungarian minority was too reminiscent of an ultimatum to the entire Romanian nation, in that all aid was made conditional on the alleged solution of the minorities problem. We are being dictated to in our own country, and this situation is unacceptable.

Will we still be as naive as to doubt that the true purpose is to persuade Europe that the Romanian Government wants to reestablish a touched-up communism and to punish us severely? What other purpose could there be in dragging up again the Treaty of Trianon? The objective is Transylvania. What else can we think, when a Budapest newspaper raises the issue of bolstering the Hungarian Army and preparing it to repel a possible Romanian attack? Are we perhaps in a situation similar to the one in 1919 when Bela Kun attacked us in order to "liberate" Transylvania? So? Take for example, the Hungarian language broadcasts of the Romanian Television every Monday: Everything is misinterpreted, Romanian values are denigrated, and the idea is sillfully planted that we have aggressive intentions toward them. Why were they all upset about the establishment of the Vatra Romaneasca Union? Because it quickly rallied several million Romanians who grasped the fatal danger lurking, understood that all they could expect from the political parties was division, and linked their arms together to buffer the aggressive and arrogant attempt of the Hungarians to dictate a convenient solution. Alone the fact that Vatra Romaneasca is viewed as an "extremist organization" shows that its Romanian members are not naive, are no longer naive, and can promptly spoil the Hungarian game. And the Romanian politicians, who even at this 11th hour, when Transylvania is smouldering, haven't understood where their historic mission lies (continuing to play roles of a blamable naivete), must take an example from those Romanian who have learned, in the course of 1,000 years of living together with Hungarians, how dangerous can be the naivete of trusting the good intentions of our "neighbors." Throughout their entire history the Hungarians never observed any agreement, convention, or treaty.

Intellectuals Establish Quality of Life Group

AU3107134390 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0905 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 31/7/1990—The Group for Ecological and Social Dialogue in Bucovina Foundation was established at Suceava in north Moldova as an independent movement with democratic, pacific and humanist aims that brings together trained intellectuals in every field.

The aims of the organization are to contribute real and objective information, to give an opinion on the basic problems of Romanian society today and to take a critical position on them, to prevent the abuse of natural resources, the degradation of culture and the distortion of historical truth. The group will publish a periodical "NORD 21."

Border Restrictions for Goods in Short Supply

AU3107133390 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0910 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 31/7/1990—Steps have been taken to prevent travelers from abusively taking out of the country goods that are in short supply on the home market, Romania's General Customs Department announced Monday.

It issued an order effective over 1 August 1990 until 30 April 1991 banning travelers from taking out of the country textile, leather and paper raw materials, building assembly materials, industrial parts, medicine, medical equipment, wood furniture, carpets, automobile and motorcycle spare parts and accessories, household equipment and appliances. Also, motorists cannot take more than a regular tankful of gasoline across the border.

People who take up residence abroad or who reside abroad and shopped for hard currency in Romania cannot take out of the country textile, leather and paper raw materials, building and assembly materials, medicine, medical equipment.

FDGR Elects Executive Board in Sibiu

AU3107154990 East Berlin NEUER WEG in German 19 Jul 90 p 1

[Manfred Wittstock article: "The Transylvanian-Forum Has an Executive Board"]

[Excerpt] Sibiu: Representatives of Transylvanian towns and of their surrounding areas met in Sibiu on Monday afternoon, 16 July, under the chairmanship of Medias economist Hugo Schneider. On this occasion, an Executive Board of the Democratic Forum of Germans in Transylvania [FDGR] was elected. Sibiu journalist Annemarie Schuller-Weber was elected president of the FDGR, thus confirming Sibiu—where the local and countrywide forum is headquartered—as the headquarter of this new body. In accordance with the amount of activity carried out, Brasov provides the vice president in the person of chief editor of KARPATENRUNDSCHAU Dieter Drotlef. In addition, all presidents of town forums are members of this executive board. [passage omitted]

Convention With FRG on Economic Cooperation

AU3107194490 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1745 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 31/7/1990—A governmental convention regarding the conditions in which Romanian and West German companies will be able to collaborate has been signed in Bucharest on Tuesday, July 31. This convention establishes the principles of cooperation in the economic domain for attaining targets of mutual interest.

The minister of labour and social protection, Catalin Zamfir, expressed on behalf of Romania's Government the special satisfaction occasioned by the signing of that convention underscoring its importance both for Romania and for the Federal Republic of Germany, it being a symbol of the beginning of a new path, of the new economic and political relations of democratic Romania.

In his turn, the ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany underscored the fact that the document signed proved new Romania's evolution toward democracy which would be profitable for both sides.

Petre Roman Discusses Relations With Spain

AU3107125990 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0900 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 31/7/1990— Romania's Prime Minister Petre Roman, on a private visit to Spain, met with Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez at Moncica Palace, resuming the themes of a dialogue initiated during his official visit in April.

The two prime ministers exchanged views on political developments in Europe and specifically discussed the Romanian political climate after the elections on 20 May, the Spanish Government's spokesman quoted by newspapers "ABC," "EL PAIS" and "INDEPENDENTE" announced. Bilateral relations through the EEC were also covered.

Prime Minister Petre Roman told his counterpart that the Romanian Government was determined to take steps against all persons who committed acts of violence in Bucharest in June.

Premier Felipe Gonzalez re-iterated his country's willingness to encourage and support the course to democracy in Romania, with special reference to a continuing work-together as part of the agreement on economic and industrial cooperation between the two countries made during Petre Roman's earlier visit to Spain. It is reminded that a framework agreement for cooperation between the two countries was signed during Petre Roman's first visit to Spain. The Government of Spain will guarantee Spanish investment in Romania, Premier Gonzalez assured the Romanian prime minister.

Further Reportage on Visit

WA3007152490

For reportage on private visit by Prime Minister Petre Roman to Spain, including a report on his talks with Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, please see the Spain section of the 30 July West Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Iliescu Receives Swiss, Tunisian Envoys

AU3107194790 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1735 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 31/7/1990—The president of Romania, Ion Iliescu, received, Tuesday 31 July at Cotroceni Palace, Sven Meili who presented his credentials as Switzerland' ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bucharest. Romanian Foreign Minister Adrian Nastase and Emilian Manciur, chief of protocol, were present. Both sides stated their willingness to increase the bilateral ties.

The same day President Ion Iliescu received Alia Gastli, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Tunisia to Romania on a farewell call. The Tunisian people trust the judgment of the Romanian people and respect their options, said the Ambassador. The president said he was sure the Romanian-Tunisian dialogue would continue, at summit level included, in Romania and Tunisia.

Peterle: We Want Sovereignty Not Independence

AU3107122490 Vienna PROFIL in German 30 Jul 90 p 37

[Interview with Slovene Prime Minister Lojze Peterle by Rudolf Gruber in Ljubljana; date not given: "Looking for Franz Ferdinand"]

[Text] [Gruber] Mr. Prime Minister, will the new Constitution also bring Slovene independence in the fall?

[Peterle] Our watchword is not independence but sovereignty. The adoption of a new constitution does not mean the separation from Yugoslavia but it means a new legal system.

[Gruber] Nevertheless, in your 2 July declaration on sovereignty you reserved the right to abandon the federal state.

[Peterle] This right is even contained in the current Yugoslav Constitution but it is interpreted in different ways.

[Gruber] The sovereignty declaration will ultimately lead to independence. Why are you taking a roundabout way. What are you afraid of?

[Peterle] To us Yugoslavia is acceptable as a confederation if Slovenia enjoys full sovereignty there. If not, the alternative is Slovene independence.

[Gruber] Is a confederation not an illusion?

[Peterle] There are various options. The best one would be that all republics agree to enter into a confederation. An alternative would be that, together with Croatia and maybe Bosnia, Slovenia concludes such an agreement. A third possibility would be a union or a federation between Slovenia and Croatia and a Serb federation, including Montenegro and Vojvodina. Or maybe that only Slovenia and Croatia form a federation. Serbia is ready for talks about a confederation if the borders of the current republics are changed.

[Gruber] What is it that Slovenia and Yugoslavia still have in common?

[Peterle] We could establish an economic community, a tariff union, and a joint monetary policy. One could even find a single answer to foreign policy questions, but all decisions within a confederation would of course require a consensus.

[Gruber] Are you not afraid of your own courage? Slovenia's economy is not prepared for Western competition and continues to be dependent on the Yugoslav market. Is this why you do not abandon Yugoslavia?

[Peterle] On the occasion of the Serb blockade against Slovene goods it turned out that our relations with Serbia are only very modest. We have considerably more contacts with Croatia and Bosnia. Basically, we believe that our first option should be the confederation. Here we also have a responsibility for other republics: Do not forget that Macedonia would be lost without a confederation. On the other hand there are 60 states that are smaller than Slovenia.

[Gruber] Does Slovenia want to join the EC independently?

[Peterle] We cannot wait until the whole of Yugoslavia changes. If it takes too long then those republics that opted for the democratic path will meet the EC faster.

[Gruber] Is there not a danger of Slovenia getting isolated like Lithuania? After all, the West is not interested in Slovene independence.

[Peterle] In the case of Lithuania the West assumed a pragmatic attitude out of consideration for the situation of the USSR. Yet the position of Slovenia in Yugoslavia is different: We have always told the Western governments that we advocate a joint Yugoslavia, yet not unconditionally. We are trying to achieve a new, democratic Yugoslavia. Our partners in United States talks have made it clear that they do not want a new 1914—and neither do we. There are probably enough attackers here, yet who should be Franz Ferdinand this time?

Addresses Assembly on Recruits

LD3107171490 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1311 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Ljubljana, 31 Jul (TANJUG)—At today's joint session of all chambers of the Slovene Assembly, Lojze Peterle, president of the republican Executive Council, justified the republican government proposal that Slovenia assume greater constitutional powers regarding the issue of Slovene recruits and that the Slovene Presidency appoint and dismiss commanders of the republican territorial defense.

In adopting the proposal of the Slovene Presidency that the procedure for the adoption of a new Slovene constitution be set in motion, Peterle said: A very important process for drafting and adopting a new constitution of Slovenia as a sovereign state has begun.

Peterle said that in the interim period ahead of the adoption of a new constitution, amendments to the Constitution in force should be endorsed. Furthermore, until a confederal contract—which Slovenia will put forward—is signed, the legal system in the republic should be improved just temporarily.

Views Talks With Andreotti, Pope

LD3107193190 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1606 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Ljubljana, 31 Jul (TANJUG)—Slovene Executive Council President Lojze Peterle at a news conference today assessed his recent visit to Italy as a contribution to further widening of cooperation between Slovenia and this neighboring country.

Talks with Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti and with Pope John Paul II according to Peterle, focused primarily on the current political situation in Slovenia and Yugoslavia and efforts being made to continue with democratic processes and resolution of all open questions without conflicts. At the same time the Italian prime minister expressed Italy's readiness to speed up the final adoption of an appropriate law on the global protection of the Slovene minority in Italy.

Prime Minister Andreotti, Lojze Peterle stressed, supported efforts for the sovereignty of nations in Yugoslavia as an inevitable part of the current European processes. In this context he mentioned the question of borders between Yugoslavia and Italy, which are, inviolable according to Andreotti, which is clearly set out in the Helsinki agreement.

The Slovene prime minister informed journalists about the pope's desire to visit Slovenia and Croatia when, as the pope himself put it, "all conditions for his visit have been created."

Slovene Chambers on Army Service

LD3107203190 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1649 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Ljubljana, 31 Jul (TANJUG)—Following a short discussion, delegates of the Chamber of Associated Labor endorsed a proposal that the procedure for changing the republican constitution be set in motion. At the same time the decision was reached that, within the Republican Executive Council, a special commission should be set up to negotiate with Yugoslav People's Army representatives, so that the ultimate goal of 95 percent—that is, 100 percent of Slovene recruits serving their national service in this republic—is achieved. The chamber deputies especially drew attention to the need for a comprehensive report to be drawn up about economic consequences of the adoption of the envisaged changes to the republican constitution.

Regarding the hunger strike of prisoners in the Dob punitive-corrective institution, who are demanding amnesty, the Chamber of Associated Labor endorsed proposed conclusions, according to which such ultimatums, containing even threats, cannot be accepted. The assembly will at the next session, as stressed in the conclusions, consider thoroughly and comprehensively the prisoners' demand for amnesty. Hence, the Executive Council is charged to prepare until then all information needed for the assembly to reach a decision on amnesty. At the same time experiences from Croatia regarding the recent amnesty there, should be taken into account. The newly formed Council for the Protection of Human Rights of the Slovene Assembly should provide views and guidelines for a decision about this issue to be made.

The delegates of the Chamber of Municipalities endorsed program orientations of the Republican Executive Council. When supporting the Republican Executive Council's proposal that the Procedure for changing the Slovene constitution be set in motion, they cautioned that amendments in themselves do not protect recruits.

A broader discussion about the issue of territorial defense in Slovenia followed. The delegates supported the conclusions and stands of a select group of delegates from all chambers. The conclusions state that the removal of the territorial defense weapons amounted to a breach of the SFRY Constitution, the Slovene Constitution, and articles of the republican law on all people's defense and social self-protection. Stances and measures put forward by the Slovene Presidency on 17 July were endorsed. It was proposed to the Presidency and the Constitutional Commision to draft an amendment to the Slovene Constitution laying constitutional foundations for the appointment and dismissal of the commander of the territorial defense in Slovenia, as well as that the procedure be set in motion for changing the SFRY Constitution and federal laws regulating territorial defense. The stand was endorsed that the Republican Executive Council, September at the latest, should prepare a draft law on national defense. The delegates disagreed with the proposal put forward by Vika Potocnik (ZSMS-Liberal Party) that the Republican Executive Council should prepare a comprehensive concept of the defense in Slovenia based on principles of peace and demiliarization.

Considering the stances on military service for recruits from Slovenia which the Assembly adopted at its last session, the delegates in the Chamber of Municipalities and Chamber of Associated Labor today adopted a change to the fifth point of the stances, altering the deadline. If the competent organs of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense do not send new figures for the September recruitment by 8 August (previously 30 July), the Republic of Slovenia will not send all its recruits for military service.

The Chamber of Municipalities was the only assembly chamber not to finish its debate today on the proposed amendment to the law on cutting down forests, which, together with the conclusions, was put off until the next session. The delegates of both the Sociopolitical Chamber and Chamber of Associated Labor, after a lengthy debate, supported the draft amendments to the Slovene Constitution in the sphere of the republic's powers over national defense. Few of the deputies were in principle against the proposed amendments, but some, primarily from the communist and liberal parties, tried to convince the others that these issues were being tackled too quickly and without knowing what the consequences may be. They wanted to know, above all, what guarantee there was that the federation and the federal Army leadership would not react more strongly to a decision of the Assembly not to send recruits from the

September intake outside the Fifth Military District, than the republican Ministry for National Defense anticipates.

Republican Secretary Janez Jansa assured them that the federation and the Army leadership have neither the power nor the means to oppose a decision of the Slovene Assembly, and he added that he was talking responsibility for the decision which the Assembly was adopting. He said that "the Yugoslav People's Army would have to take over 63 municipalities in Slovenia to gain the lists of recruits, and to do this the SFRY Presidency would have to declare a state of emergency." A state of emergency is not valid, however, unless the republican assembly gives "the green light" for its introduction, said Jansa, adding that in such a situation certain measures are necessarily taken to defend the legitimacy of the Assembly decisions. It is a time of separation in Yugoslavia, and this does not happen without conflicts. It is to be hoped that this "will not end in bloodshed," Jansa said.

In conclusion the deputies voted for and adopted the proposed draft amendments with the addition that the Republic of Slovenia should also recognise the right to conscientious objection to military service. The method of realizing this right will be regulated by law. According to the decision, the public debate on the proposed amendments will last until 10 September when the constitutional law for the implementation of these amendments will probably be proposed.

Assembly's Stance on SFRY Constitution

LD3007215690 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1555 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Excerpt] Ljubljana, 30 Jul (TANJUG)—Deputies of all three chambers of the Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia adopted a stance on draft amendments to the SFRY Constitution at their separate sessions this morning. Its cooperation in the work on amending the federal Constitution the Slovene parliament does not interpret as an acceptance of the federal system; rather it will continue to adhere to its commitment that the Slovene state should promote its full sovereignty. Current changes in the federal system are seen as a transitional period until a new agreement is reached on organizing relations in Yugoslavia on a confederal basis.

The Slovene parliament insists that "the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia is the Slovene state's basic document" and that individual proposals for changes in the federal Constitution can be discussed "only from the positions of enhanced sovereignty of the Republic of Slovenia." In view of this only the proposals that will reduce the competence of the federal state and at the same time enhance the competence of the Republic of Slovenia within Yugoslavia are acceptable. A previously adopted stance under whch Slovenia, during a discussion on proposed amendments to the SFRY Constitution, will make its views on individual federal amendments known was confirmed today .

The Sociopolitical Chamber of the Slovene Assembly today adopted a resolution empowering the Slovene delegation in the SFRY Assembly's Chamber of the Republics and Provinces to lend its approval to the proposed law on special federal turnover tax to be used for the financing of the Yugoslav People's Army in 1990, providing that banking, credit and stock exchange services are exempt from this tax, that Article 10 of this law is abolished, and that the Federal Executive Council adheres to the obligation that in 1991 it will not insist on special turnover tax to finance the Yugoslav People's Army. In this context Andrej Magajna (Slovene Social Democratic Alliance) proposed that by autumn the republic's government should prepare a draft law that will provide for a considerable reduction in Slovenia's share in the federal budget and in the financing of the Yugoslav People's Army in particular.

The deputies in the Sociopolitical Chamber also reached the conclusion to "withdraw" their earlier decision under which Slovene delegates would not take part in the work of the Federal Chamber. By a majority of votes the deputies adopted a decision that Slovene delegates should continue "to go to Belgrade" and that their work should be under the control of the Slovene parliament and not of a commission in charge of relations with Yugoslavia as proposed by the republic's government.

Issues were again raised today of whether cooperation should continue with the Yugoslav Assembly. Various opinions were put forward. Miran Potrc described it as important that the parliament should thoroughly review the way and the methods of implementing Slovene sovereignty. [passage omitted on other issues under discussion]

Executive Council on Amendments

LD3007211190 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1633 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] Ljubljana, 30 Jul (TANJUG)—At its session today, chaired by Vice President Matija Malesic, the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia accepted a proposal to set in motion the procedure to change the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia.

According to the republic's Information Committee, the Executive Council is of the view that if the declaration on the sovereignty of the state of Slovenia is to be fully observed, the new constitution of the Republic of Slovenia, as an independent sovereign state, must be formulated and promulgated as soon as possible and at the same time all necessary elements of a confederal agreement prepared. In order to legally regulate the transitional period until the adoption of the new constitution, additional amendments to the present Slovene constitution must inevitably be accepted. By doing this, the declaration on the sovereignty of the state of Slovenia would come into force. The Slovene Assembly should adopt a constitutional law to determine which federal laws will not apply to Slovenia because they conflict with the republic's current Constitution and law.

A particular problem to be resolved during the transitional period is the one concerning military service and a number of other issues regarding military duties. According to the Information Committee it was said at the session that, in response to a request from the Slovene Assembly, the Federal Secretariat for National Defense has increased, from the original eight percent to 15 percent, the number of Slovene recruits who from September will do their military service in the Republic of Slovenia. This is fewer than the Slovene Assembly has insisted on.

Slovene Delegates Elected to Republics Chamber

LD3007210990 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1621 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Excerpt] Ljubljana, 30 Jul (TANJUG)—At the joint session of all three chambers, Slovene Assembly deputies first voted on whether to elect a Slovene delegation to the SFRY Assembly's Chamber of Republic and Provinces, as was envisaged by the agenda. Assembly President France Bucar explained to the deputies that the Chamber of Republics and Provinces can not function in accordance with the SFRY Constitution, because the Kosovo Assembly and Executive Council have been suspended. However, by a majority the deputies voted in favor of electing a Slovene delegation.

Out of 13 candidates, a 12-member-strong delegation of the Slovene Assembly was elected to the SFRY Assembly's Chamber of Republics and provinces in a secret ballot. The following are in the delegation: Joze Smole, Tone Anderlic, Janez Jug, Franci Feltrin, Franc Lovsin, Matjaz Sinkovec, Dr. Ivan Vivod, Tone Persak, Bruno Podversic, Tone Kramaric, Borut Pahor, and Peter Bekes.

The delegates of all three chambers elected Ignac Polajnar chairman of the Commission for Investigating Postwar Mass Killings, Legally Dubious Processes, and Other Irregularities. [passage omitted]

Situation in Kosovo Province Remains Tenuous

TU Council's Dissolution Viewed

LD3107195490 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1906 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Pristina, 31 Jul (TANJUG)—President of the commission for Kosovo of the autonomous trade unions of Serbia council, Caslav Bojanic, said in Pristina today that the decision to dissolve the provincial trade union council and its organs had been made necessary by the activity of the so-called Independent Trade Union of Kosovo.

Speaking at a press conference in the provincial capital, Bojanic said that the activity of the Independent Trade Union of Kosovo, a mere extension of the political secessionist parties of ethnic Albanians in the province, had virtually blocked the economy of this least developed Yugoslav region.

Most ethnic Albanian workers have joined the independent trade union, so that the presidents of some municipal councils have themselves suggested the dissolution of their autonomous trade union organizations.

At its session today, the Presidency of the Socalist Alliance of the Working People of Pristina accepted the resignation of its president Arif Osmani, who explained he "no longer wished to work in this body". The Pristina Socialist Alliance Prsidency accepted also the resignation of Presidency member Fepmi Ahmeti.

The official and organized registration of members of the newly formed Serbian Socialist Party, which begins in Kosovo tomorrow, is expected to encounter resistance in some milieux.

Meanwhile the planned enrollment of students from Serbian towns at faculties of the Pristina University has met with partial success with the enrollment of 552 of the 800 applicants.

This is one-third of the total of 1,500 students, who were to have enrolled at Pristina faculties under a decision of the Assembly of Serbia.

The enrollment was carried out with great effort under very unfavourable conditions, in the teeth of resistance at individual faculties, it has been informed.

There are still 2,600 vacancies in the Serbo-Croatian language division of the Pristina University in order that the number of students in this division should be made equal to that in the Albanian-language division. This in no way means a limitation of the planned enrollment of student in the Albanian-language division, it is being stressed.

University Under 'Total Blockade'

AU3107125390 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 28 Jul 90 p 5

["Y.A."-signed report: "Who Speaks and Decides in the Name of Pristina University?"]

[Text] "As we were told at Pristina University;" "As the Pristina University Rectorate informed us;" and so forth—various reports about Pristina University in the media, mainly those in Serbia and the Serbo-Croatian media in Kosovo, have often begun with such phrases in recent days, especially when the topic has been the supplementary or rather forced registration of Serbian students at Pristina University. There would be nothing wrong in this, because objective reporting requires that sources must be stated. However, in this case the public is being deceived and attempts are being made to persuade people that these decisions are being made in a fully legitimate way by the University Rectorate.

The truth is quite different. In recent days, Pristina University has in fact been under a total blockade. It is well known that its rector, Skender Karahoda, submitted his irrevocable resignation and nobody has seen him in the university since then! The prorector, Dali Emerllahu, has also emphasized that he too will tender his resignation if the illegal registration of students from Serbia continues. Like the rector, he has not appeared at work either. As is well known, the Serbian Assembly has appointed Stanoje Dogandzic, another prorector, to be Kosovo's minister of education (!), while there is no prorector for student affairs (a post which in this term of office should be occupied by an Albanian), although this position should have been filled more than one year ago.

Moreover, even the self-managing organs of Pristina University have not met or made any decision for a long time. The most recent meeting of the College of Deans, at which the rector tendered his resignation, although this body is not authorized to deal with such a matter, decided to call an urgent meeting of the University Assembly in order to consider the rector's resignation and to decide who should lead the university until the election of a new rector. However, this meeting has not been held. Meanwhile, Vincenc Gjini, the Assembly president, has tendered his resignation. It can therefore be said that not even this body or the university's other professional organs are functioning. Thus, chaos has been created, and it seems that this suits some people's purposes, and especially the aims of those who are contemplating the supplementary enrollment of students from Serbia, illegally and without competition.

The only remaining leader of the Pristina University authorities (not counting the heads of legal and technical sections), is the prorector Misa Doslic, and it seems that he is now identifying himself with the University Rectorate, is speaking in its name, and even demanding action on certain issues that no university organ has decided, such as the registration in recent days of students from Serbia at Pristina University faculties, and the misuse of the Rectorate's premises for the registration of students sent from Serbia at the medical faculty, thus usurping the medical faculty's own role. Such arbitrary decisions, including decisions made by one individual or a group of Serbian-nationality individuals in the name of all the authorities of Pristina University, can not only not extract Pristina University from its present extremely serious position, but, on the contrary, will merely lead it into an even more dire situation, whose consequences are hard to predict.

Police Resignations Questioned

LD3007134290 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1049 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] Pristina, 30 Jul (TANJUG)—"The security service has operational knowledge that individual policemen of Albanian nationality received a certain sum of money to leave the service, but there is still no firm proof of this," Obrad Stevanovic, commander of the special militia units of the republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs [SUP] of Serbia in Kosovo, has stated to TANJUG.

The security organs, according to him, do not rule out the possibility of a financing of the policemen's "desertion" and work is being done to collect data. In connection with taking measures against these policemen who have broken the regulations of the service and the law on employment, Stevanovic said they have been suspended. Their weapons, official identity cards, and uniforms have been confiscated, and they have been banned from entering SUP buildings without an invitation.

Explaining the further procedure against the policemen who, in an arbitrary way and probably at the behest of the Albanian alternative opposition, have left the service, Stevanovic says a disciplinary commission will have the final word on this. It is expected that disciplinary procedure will begin during this week. Stevanovic does not rule out the possibility that in these cases the provisions of the law on employment in special circumstances, which was adopted by the Serbia Socialist Republic Assembly, are applied. Among other things, it entitles officers to issue, in a shortened procedure, suspension notices where there has been infringement of the law on employment and violation of the regulations of the service.

Rugova Critical of Albanian Policy

AU3107163490 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 28 Jul 90 p 6

[B. Haliti report: "Serbia Created This Situation and Cannot Solve It"]

[Text] After many evictions, news conferences in the open air or while walking in the streets, in borrowed premises, and under the continual pressure of the police, the Kosovo Democratic Alliance [KDA] organized its regular news conference yesterday once again on the premises of the Kosovo Writers Association, because there was not the usual cordon of armed and uniformed militia around the building.

What are the latest comments of Dr. Ibrahim Rugova and the KDA Presidium on the situation in Kosovo, Yugoslavia, and beyond?

The KDA, Dr. Ibrahim Rugova began, repeats its demand that the occupation of Pristina Radio and Television should end, and that threats against RILINDJA, now the Kosovo Albanians' sole window on the world, should cease. We consider the calls of the Belgrade paper POLITIKA and its journalists for RILINDJA's closure to be professional madness and in conflict with journalism's code of practice.

We also demand that the Kosovo Assembly, the Kosovo Executive Council, and its other executive bodies should start work at once, and that their employees should be permitted entry into their buildings and allowed to resume their work at the point where the militia interrupted it. The KDA, Rugova said, also demands an immediate end to pressure on Albanian workers, who are being given forms to declare whether they support the decisions of the Serbian Assembly or not.

Dr. Ibrahim Rugova said that we consider unacceptable the assessment of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, which calls on the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia to "immediately ensure conditions for the functioning of the Kosovo Assembly and the Kosovo Executive Council," because Serbia itself created this situation and therefore cannot help in solving it.

The KDA also opposes the settlement of Romanian Serbs in Kosovo and, Rugova said, will turn to international organizations regarding this issue. Dr. Ibrahim Rugova discussed a newspaper report that a Serb from Romania has allegedly settled in Kosovo Polje. We also oppose, he said, the campaign to give weapons to Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo. We consider this to be a provocation, an incitement to bloodshed in this part of Europe, and a threat to the Albanian people of Kosovo.

Dr. Ibrahim Rugova said at the end of yesterday's KDA news conference that we demand that a Kosovo law on political parties be approved as soon as possible and that early free elections also be organized in Kosovo.

Professor Dr. Fehmi Agani protested the campaign waged against the Kosovo opposition by officials in Serbia and their media. He mentioned Radmilo Bogdanovic's statement that the Kosovo Alternative are allegedly out-and-out separatists and also cited many newspapers who dance to the same tune in their attitude to the Kosovo opposition.

Dr. Zekeria Cana, secretary to the Pristina Council for the Protection of Human Rights and Freedoms, then told journalists that they themselves can now see that he and Ibrahim Rugova are not only together, but are closer to one another and even more united following the articles in JEDINSTVO. He raised his voice against the illegal enrollment of students from Serbia at Pristina University and said that this, besides being a serious violation of the rights of the Kosovo Albanians, is also evidence that Serbia is pursuing an apartheid policy in Kosovo. This is a colonial policy from past centuries, Cana said, also condemning the incident the day before last at the Pristina University Medical Faculty, when its dean, Dr. Alush Gashi, was threatened in various ways.

Dr. Zekeria Cana also raised his voice against the arming of Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo and said that this imperils the lives of the non-Slav population living in Kosovo. He finally told journalists about many cases in which the militia have maltreated innocent Albanians in Kosovo, calling this police terror on the part of Serbia. He said that the Pristina Council for the Protection of Human Rights and Freedoms is now preparing a document on the terrorism still being waged by the militia of Serbia against the Albanian people in Kosovo. Journalists were also shown a video recording of the house searches to which the Kosovo Albanians are subjected.

A journalist asked what Mr. Rugova thought about the Serbian republican law on political parties and the federal law on the registration of political parties. He said that we will wait for the Official Gazette and see what these laws contain. We still insist that Kosovo too should have a law on political parties.

Another questioner insisted that Rugova should comment on a report broadcast the evening before last by the BBC, according to which the United States and the EEC will deliver to Yugoslavia, or specifically Serbia, a protest against the dissolution of the Kosovo Assembly, the Kosovo Executive Council, and the Albanian-language media in Kosovo. Dr. Ibrahim Rugova said that we are cheered by this news and that it is a cause for much optimism in a situation which leaves little room for optimism.

[The following passage appears boxed within the body of the item]

What Was Said About the Enrollment of Students From Serbia

We in the KDA, Dr. Ibrahim Rugova said, cannot accept the administrative and Stalinist way of registering students from Serbia at Pristina University. It is not true, he said, that the universities of Serbia have no room for freshmen from the territory of Serbia, because it is well known that the universities of Serbia do have places.

He said that we will ask Pristina University to hold an additional registration session in September in order to enroll all the Albanian students who were left without places during the normal registration session.

Professor Dr. Fehmi Agani said in this connection that one can see how much Serbia looks after the Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo by the fact that students are brought from Serbia to the Pristina Medical Faculty at a time when more than 500 Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo have been left without places, although their grades are excellent and exemplary. More than 10,000 Albanians have also been excluded, although they qualified for enrollment.

Police Beat an Albanian Writer

The Kosovo Writers Association protests the incident of the manhandling and beating of one of its members, Abdullah Konushevci, by the Serbian police on 24 July 1990. The protest of the Kosovo Writers Association, signed by its secretary Milazim Krasniqi and distributed to the media yesterday, states that this case indicates the point reached by diabolical police arrogance toward the Albanian people, in not sparing even writers who in their literary works affirm the human values of life, freedom of thought and expression, humanism, and bridges of understanding between cultures and peoples.

Former Kosovo Deputies in Bonn

LD3107152890 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1426 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Bonn, 31 Jul (TANJUG)—Former ethnic Albanian deputies in the Kosovo Parliament expect help from abroad to prevent civil war which, they believe, threatens this province within the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia.

"Fears from an armed conflict drove us to seek help in Yugoslavia and Europe in order to settle the Kosovo problem through a democratic dialogue" former Provincial Deputy Muharem Sabani said in Bonn Tuesday [31 July].

At a joint news conference with colleague Bujar Gjurgjeala, Sabani said that "the people's patience has limits."

"We believe ourselves as the representatives of all the nations in Kosovo, i.e., the majority of them," he said.

Sabani said that the majority of the Kosovo population would like to see the province gain equal status with the other federal units in Yugoslavia, in keeping with a declaration by the Serbian Parliament which dissolved the Kosovo parliament.

He said that by adopting the July 2 declaration the people expressed their "wish for their future to be resolved within Yugoslav borders."

Sabani's visit to Bonn, contacts with the representatives of government, parliament and political parties and his press conferences were prepared by activists of an organization called "Popular Movement for the Kosovo Republic."

The group was described in last year's report on internal security by the West German Interior Ministry, as extremist and pro- Albanian.

At today's news conference, its leading activists read German translations of Sabani's statement and handed out copies to journalists.

Sabani denied having any information about the group, saying that the visit was organized by the Helsinki Federation, Amnesty International and other humanitarian groups.

Croatian Serbs Rally, Demand 'Political Carnival'

AU0108081690 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 27 Jul 90 p 1

[Stjepo Martinovic commentary: "This Is Croatia!"]

[Text] Even though witnesses experienced the historic moment with excited emotions, only later did they become aware of the actual dimensions of what had taken place before their eyes. Thus, even the change of the flags outside the Assembly building on Radic Square will gleam with the grandiosity of a crucial hour when it acquires the patina of yesterday's event.

A decision by the Assembly sanctioned the birth of the spring elections: A sovereign republic of Croatia was set up, a law-governed and civil state founded on parliamentary democracy... The book of its single-party predecessor, called socialist, in which sovereignty was divided among the holy Bolshevik triumvirate of party, totalitarian power, and the Army, was closed. Thus, the final lowering of the flag with an ideological symbol and the first official raising of the tricolor with a historic heraldic emblem is much more than just an exchange of labels. The constitutional introduction of symbols that are not tainted by a party demonstrates the fact that a Croatia that has failed the historical test and has been discredited by a regime which did not want, or did not know how, to follow the will of the people, does not live here anymore.

However, this act acquires a special aura because, through its unchanging legality and legitimacy, democracy, and even courtesy, it has completely overshadowed the challenge which was intended to diminish if not completely challenge its finality—that is to say, the "Serbian gathering" in Srb. Ignoring the will of the majority and persisting in demands for the privileges which—thanks to ideological manipulation and multilayered collaboration with the centers of power—they enjoyed during the long years of the former order, the Croatian Serbs in the party of the academician Raskovic met at a place packed with historic, as well as dubious, connotations in order to proclaim their autonomy; their autonomy as a people for the time being... They will think about territorial autonomy if the Republic of Croatia moves towards a confederative status, that is to say, towards cutting itself free from the tight embrace of that part of Yugoslavia which does not intend to renounce its aspirations for hegemony on the territories which its rulers consider even now to be the spoils of war. Therefore, by blackmailing the Croatian people and the legitimate institutions of their state, showing off in the company of Seselj's Chetniks, and calling their political carnival a "psychological uprising...whose armed end they will endeavor to put off as long as possible (but not completely discount!)," the leaders of the Serbian Democratic Party have finally laid their last cards on the table. They do not care about a peaceful common life in the Croatian state—where no one either cuts back or negates their civil and human rights (indeed, the announced new Constitution will affirm them at the highest level)—but about destroying Croatia which is beginning to create a West European democracy. As the first president, Dr. Franjo Tudjman warned in his Assembly speech that quite specific forces want to destroy the Republic of Croatia in order to prevent the spread of the virus of democracy toward the Yugoslav east!

By shouting for the borders of a Greater Serbia as set out in the Memorandum [leaked from the Serbian Academy of Arts and Science], Dr. Raskovic left no doubt about who he serves. And by convincing the Serbs that they are a victorious people, his adjutant, Dusan Zelenbaba left even less doubt about how these borders would be drawn again. However, the leaders of the Serbian Democratic Party and their mentors in the shadows are deceiving themselves: Politically speaking, the Croatian people are no longer that silent mass which allows itself to be held in the submissiveness of a primordial sinner!

No one will redesign the borders of the Republic of Croatia ever again, or scare its citizens by screaming for pogroms or rattling "victorious" sabers....without having arguments which are more convincing and civilized. There will always be room, peace, and tolerance here for every person and every ethnic group, as well as equal rights and freedoms for every citizen of our beautiful homeland. However, anyone who dreams about tearing it apart or laying claim to it on anyone's orders must get something into their head: This is Croatia!

Croatian Government Session on Knin Request

LD3108205290 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1417 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Zagreb, 31 July (TANJUG)—The new Croatian Government will allow no violation of democratic achievements or implementation of plans according to a scenario from outside the republic, Josip Boljkovac, minister for internal affairs, stressed at a session of the Croatian Government today. This was his reply to a question from Deputy Prime Minister Bernardo Jurlina concerning a request to restore he Municipal Secretariat for Internal Affairs in Knin which existed there before the reorganization of the republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs.

According to Minister Boljkovac, Knin can only be given a reinforced police squad to secure implementation of law, but there will be no yielding to pressures nor any likelihood of restoring the municipal secretariat for intrnal affairs in Knin.

At the Croatian Government session today, Minister Boljkovac presented some other cases of resistance to the new government and to the latest amendments to the republican Constitution, and "disrespectful behavior toward the new flag and the coat of arms." He cited some examples from Kordun rallies where the Yugoslav and Serbian flags and the Croatian flag with a red star were hung, but there were no official Croatian flags with a checkerboard. According to Minister Josip Boljkovac, these cases do not demand "politically extreme actions."

Croat Government Makes Ministerial Appointments

LD3107174190 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1437 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Zagreb, 31 Jul (TANJUG)—The Croatian Government today appointed Branko Babac, currently the minister for justice and administration, to the post of president of the government's Administrative Commission. Ministers Marin Crnja and Ivan Tarna were appointed members of the commission.

Goran Granic was appointed director of the Croatian Electricity Board. Srecko Lazic was appointed secretary of the republican Secretariat for Legislature, and Marijan Prus was appointed its deputy secretary.

Josip Sentija was appointed director of the newly founded Croatian news agency, HINA. His deputy is Vjekoslav Krsnik.

A number of new functionaries of some ministries was appointed, as well as new secretaries of secretariats for internal affairs in Varazdin, Zabok, Kutina, and Osijek.

Croatia Dissatisfied With Representation Abroad

LD3107193390 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1459 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Zagreb, 31 Jul (TANJUG)—Of the total 2,256 workers in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, there are only 267, or 11.8 percent, from Croatia, it was stated at today's session of the Croatian Government. The government expressed its dissatisfaction with the state of affairs, noting that the situation is similar with the 51 representative offices of the Yugoslav Economic Chamber, where Croatia, it was said, has directors in nine representative offices, and with the 26 representatives and their deputies of the Yugoslav Tourist Association, of whom five, or 19 percent, are from Croatia.

"It is the aim of the new government in Croatia to organize its own diplomatic, tourist, and economic missions abroad," stressed Bohumil Bernarsek, deputy republican minister for foreign affairs, in his introductory speech. Until this is achieved, he added, we should make use of the joint services in the country and the posibilities for more significant representation of cadres from Croatia in representative offices abroad. The republican government considers that special talks should be held on this with Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Budimir Loncar, and his colleagues.

In addition to these talks, it was announced that consideration will be given to the possibility of founding Croatian information centers abroad, in which assistance is being offered, it was said, by emigres and their organizations.

'Serbian National Council' Calls for Referendum

LD3108214290 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1739 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Knin, 31 Jul (TANJUG)—In line with the decision by the recent gathering in Srb, at its constituent session in Knin this evening the Serbian National Council [Srpfko Nacionalno Zijece] reached a decision to call a referendum at which Serbs in Croatia should make it clear whether they want autonomy.

This, stressed Serbian Democratic Party Chairman Jovan Raskovic, would be a reply to Croatian leaders who claim that only a small number of the orthodox population in Croatia want Serbian autonomy in the republic.

The referendum will be held in Croatia between 19 August and 2 September of this year.

At today's session, the Serbian National Council rejected "all amendments to the Constitution of the Croat Republic adopted by the Croat Assembly." The council also rejects the use of Croat national symbols, especially the coat of arms, as symbols of the Croat Republic, particularly where Serbs are in the majority.

The Knin Assembly President, Dr. Milan Babic, was elected president of the council.

Markovic Proposes Formation of Reform 'Alliance'

AU3107194190 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Unattributed commentary—live or recorded]

[Text] The latest reactions to the decision by the Federal Executive Council to set up an alliance of Yugoslav reform forces show that the assessments of this move range from enthusiasm to opposition. According to some of them, it is the only route to a way out of the crisis, the route to a country of reforms. According to others, it amounts to fudging the issue.

The world gives praise, but sharp criticism most often comes from the country and party and republican trenches. Does the world see us better than we see ourselves? Or do we feel the problems that torment us better than the rest of the world? This is not the only question that can be raised at this time, and perhaps it is not even the most important one.

The overemphasized support which is coming from abroad for the federal government's intention to preserve Yugoslavia can be seen as a (?denial) of some previous endeavors by certain parts of the world to destabilize this same Yugoslavia in the style: We went a little too far, let us salvage what can be salvaged. It is because of this that no matter how much we respect them, outside reactions must remain in the background.

More important is what is happening inside the country, because the fate of Yugoslavia really is primarily in the hands of its citizens, as Ante Markovic himself said and (?counselled) on Kozara the day before yesterday.

The citizens of Yugoslavia now have the next move, or more precisely, those who feel themselves to be such, regardless of what republic or political party they belong to. They are faced with the fateful question: Yugoslavia—yes or no? This is as much an existential question as a patriotic one.

It goes without saying that it is not enough simply to come out in favor of Yugoslavia, as this involves resolving the many disputes that nations and republics have got themselves into. It also implies correcting one's own stands regarding some issues, a high degree of tolerance toward others, the elimination of national and political exclusivity, the development of the concept of reform, and reciprocity and cooperation, which would have to hold for everyone without exception, including the federal government and its premier.

However, what is nevertheless the most important thing in all this? To look at oneself today and tomorrow, not from a lower [word indistinct] or from a dwarf's perspective or from the position of European Lilliputians, into which the general rifts are inevitably pushing us, but from a position of having risen above ourselves; not only from a wide perspective, with all the national and political differences, but also with a common vision of a society which is more secure, wealthier, freer, and more democratic. These are the main prerequisites for the victory of progressive reform forces.

It is quite certain that the federal government's initiative is fully justified in this sense, just as it is already quite certain that without meeting these prerequisites the idea of an alliance of the left wing in Yugoslavia will be difficult to realize.

Reform Alliance Formed in Gracanica

LD3007083990 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0626 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] Gracanica, 30 Jul (TANJUG)—An initiative committee of the Alliance of Reform Forces of Yugoslavia [Savez reformskih snaga Jugoslavije] has been formed in Gracanica, near Tuzla [Bosnia-Hercegovina] on the initiative of a group of citizens. The committee was set up in the wake of yesterday's speech in Kozara by Federal Executive Council President Ante Markovic and his announcement about the formation of a Yugoslav organization rallied round his program of reforming our society. The committee has 15 members and is headed by Sulejman Bajraktarevic, manager of the local Jadrina-Sipad factory.

Committee Founded in Belgrade

LD3007170490 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1516 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Jul (TANJUG)—The Initiative Committee of the Ante Markovic-led Alliance of Reform Forces of Yugoslavia was set up in Belgrade today. As stressed during its inaugural session, the initiative committee will carry out preparations for the constituent assembly of the Alliance of Reform Forces of Yugoslavia and will be in charge of other activities in the period up to the Assembly.

In view of the fact that a great number of citizens have already inquired about the way to join the alliance, the initiative committee has announced that initiative committees can be set up immediately in cities, villages, municipalities, and local communities. These committees will be in charge of the registration of citizens as members of the alliance. They will draw up lists of names and other personal details.

As announced yesterday, the program of the Alliance of Reform Forces of Yugoslavia consists of the Federal Executive Council's programs of economic and political reforms with economic efficiency, political pluralism, and democracy, the rule of law, social justice, and coexistence of all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia as its main goals.

'Initiative Committee' Set Up

LD3107112990 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0953 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Banja Luka, 31 Jul (TANJUG)—An initiative committee of the Alliance of Reformist Forces [Sevez Reformskih Snaga—SRS] has been founded for the area of Banja Luka municipality, while the founding of subcommittees in local communities is imminent.

The initiative committee is made up of the first 12 Banja Luka citizens to enroll in "Ante's party" the day before its official presentation on Mt. Kozara during the short stay of Ante Markovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, in Banja Luka.

Alliance Begins Work

LD3107181790 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1531 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Jul (TANJUG)—Select members of the Initiative Committee for the Founding of the Alliance of Reformist Forces of Yugoslavia [Savez reformskih snaga Jugoslavije] already have started their work, today's statement by this committee notes.

The committee is open for all initiatives from all parts of our country aimed at setting up similar committees in cities, villages, local communities.

At a session expected to be held soon, the committee will decide on its further activities, including the constitution of the alliance, as well as preparations and convocation of the founding assembly.

So far, the committee has received several thousand telegrams and reports about setting up branch committees and about the fact that people are spontaneously joining the alliance. Top-level bodies and representatives of parties, movements, and alliances are contacting the committee, the statement notes, among other things.

Macedonian Alliance Formed

LD3107173790 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1550 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Skopje, 31 Jul (TANJUG)—The Initiative Coordination Committee of the Reformist Forces of Macedonia [Inicijativni-Koordinacioni odbor Reformskih snaga Makedonije] was set up in Skopje today. The committee, as stressed in its statement, endorses program orientations of the Alliance of Reformist Forces of Yugoslavia. Pande Lazarevski was elected committee chairman.

Niksic Iron, Steel Workers Out on Strike

LD3007210190 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1528 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] Niksic, 30 July (TANJUG)—As a result of illiquidity and not being able produce at full capacity, workers at the Boris Kidric iron and steel works, in the Niksic metallurgical and metal combine, did not turn up for work today. Until 13 August—the time when the work stoppage will end—6,350 metal workers will be on forced, unpaid leave.

This decision was adopted by the Niksic metal workers because the federal government has as of today not made a decision on the demands of the Yugoslav iron and steel workers trade union conference, which as long ago as May requested that the Federal Executive Council make a statement on the future of ferrous metallury, indicating the difficulties of this branch, if things go on like this, will collapse in August.

The Boris Kidric iron and steel workers owe 61 million dinars to foreign partners for semiprocessed and raw materials, and 65 million dinars to the Montenegrin electricity firms. As a result of these debts, several plants of the iron and steel works were not able to operate over the past few days.

Government Submits Draft Law on Social Capital

LD3107152390 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1409 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Jul (TANJUG)—Workers in Yugoslavia will be able to buy internal shares of their enterprise at a 20-percent discount and each new year they spent in it would add another 2 percent to the discount.

This is the essence of the draft law on social capital the Yugoslav Government submitted to the Assembly of Yugoslavia on Tuesday [31 July] and which states that those who had worked for at least five years in an enterprise may under the same terms buy these internal shares.

The second group of potential buyers, as government member Veselin Vukotic noted, would be all other citizens. They would be in a position to buy shares at a 35-percent discount. The same terms would apply, Vukotic said, also to pension funds.

The price of an enterprise would not, as was the case so far, be calculated only on the basis of its accounting value, but also on the basis of its estimated value. Socially-owned and mixed ownership enterprises would be eligible for sale, while parts of an enterprise or entire enterprises may be bought by both Yugoslavs and foreigners.

The Yugoslav Government assesses, as learned, that over the ten or so years, a total of 33 percent of current social property would acquire a defined holder by way of the concept of internal shares. This is expected to a significant measure increase the efficiency of production and of managing enterprises.

Waterworks Closure Causes 'Emergency' in Prilep

LD3107164690 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1556 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Prilep, 31 Jul (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav city of Prilep has been proclaimed a disaster area and the Republican Presidency will most probably declare a state of emergency after the regional waterworks dried up Monday [30 July] midnight.

The water shortage today completely paralized this southern Macedonian city.

Childcare day centers have been closed down and the local hospital has been forced to halt even the most urgent laboratory analyses and operations. The city's firms have also stayed shut.

The local waterworks has been shut down during repairs at the "oslomej" thermo-electric power plant.

Demands are already being heard for finding those responsible for this unscrupulous move both among the plant's management and the republican government.

The Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia has suffered from water shortages since the start of the summer.

High temperatures and low river levels have almost completely dried up irrigation canals, thus threatening agricultural production on 170,000 hectares.

Many Macedonian towns are rationing drinking water and plants, whose production depends on the regular supply of water, have reduced production levels.

Foreign Secretariat Staff's Ethnic Breakdown

AU3107204390 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Jul 90 p 1

[Z. Mandzuka report: "Foreign Policy Committee: Diplomatic Service 'Under X-Rays'"]

[Text] Belgrade—Where is Yugoslav foreign policy at this moment and what is it? Is it included in the numerous changes in the world, especially in Europe, or does it still, as it often happened in the past, merely react to what has already happened? Finally, how great is its ability to perform the tasks which await it, and how great is the negative effect of our internal disagreements on the impression that the world has of Yugoslavia? These and similar questions were answered by the members of the Foreign Policy Committee at their session yesterday under the chairmanship of Aleksandar Simovic, which was attended by a "strong team" of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs: Milivoje Maksic, Vlado Sultanovic, and Darko Silovic.

Although the annual report for 1989 has only been adopted now in July, and although this point was only one of 12 on the committee's agenda, it attracted the greatest attention of both delegates and journalists, for good reason. After a generalized conclusion that this "rounds off the stance" of the committee on otherwise "good cooperation" with the secretariat, and after a pause which was taken to mean an agreement of the delegates to the 30-page report by the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, which was submitted to them earlier, some questions and suggestions revived. Marta Dezinger, for instance, believed that this is a good opportunity to say something more about the internal structure of the Secretariat and our diplomatic missions. She also proposed that the experiences of other, especially European, countries should also be examined, but she did not select the very best examples by invoking Bohemia and Slovakia and Finland. Vlado Sultanovic replied in detail to these and similar questions (the essence of his reply is presented in the table), and he pointed out that the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs is being reorganized in such a way that it can best provide the answers demanded by our basic aims. It is certain, he added, that the results of our foreign political activities are affected by the internal Yugoslav situation, especially by the activities that are not coordinated. Some people, like delegate Husein Hodzic, believed it necessary to express "their admiration for the conduct of the service," considering all that is happening in Yugoslavia.

In short speeches, the delegates in general expressed their appreciation of the Federal Secretariat, whose representatives once again repeated their conviction that under the circumstance when, for instance, the budget of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs was reduced almost 50 percent in the past five years—from $90 million to $46 million—and when one thinks of organizing the work of our missions abroad in a better way, work will be even more efficient. At present there are 87 embassies, five missions, 23 general consulates, three information and cultural centers, and as many as 40 embassies employ only four workers each.

[The following table is printed within the body of the item:]

The Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs Today

[The columns are headed: (1) Overall Staff in percent, (2) Officials, (3) Members of Diplomatic-Consular Missions, (4) Ambassadors, (5) Consuls General; there is no indication in columns two through five whether the figures are percentages or absolute numbers]

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Bosnia-Hercegovina	10.8	16.2	14.4	12	3
Montenegro	8.6	8.4	10.4	11	2
Croatia	12.6	18.9	17.6	14	5
Macedonia	6.7	9.5	13.6	11	4
Slovenia	3.8	13.5	12.8	13	3
Serbia	49	24	20	13	3
Kosovo	2.7	5.4	3.2	3	-
Vojvodina	6	5.4	6.9	4	1

Bosnia-Hercegovina Elections Scheduled for Nov

LD3107153990 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1513 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Sarajevo, 31 Jul (TANJUG)—The Assembly of the Central Yugoslav Republic Bosnia-Hercegovina on Tuesday [31 July] adopted 20 amendments to the republican constitution and a package of electoral laws which will enable the holding of multi-party elections in November.

Under the adopted amendments, Bosnia-Hercegovina has become a sovereign and democratic state of equal citizens and nations living in the republic. The majority population in the republic is Muslim, who in Yugoslavia enjoy the status of a nation. They are followed by Eastersn Orthodox Serbs and Roman Catholic Croats.

The assembly of Bosnia-Hercegovina has remained bicameral and the multi-party elections are to be held on November 30, while the new parliament is expected to be constituted by the end of the year.

Despite earlier fierce [word indistinct], the new amendments allow the forming of parties on a national basis, but ban activity in the republic of parties based on other Yugoslav republics, unless they are founded on the federal law on political organizations.

In this way, among others, campaigning of the Croatian Democratic Community (HDZ)—which recently won parliamentary majority in the Republic of Croatia—would be banned because the HDZ's in Bosnia- Hercegovina would be restricted only to local branch activity of a party based in Zagreb (Republic of Croatia).

Bosnian Chamber Meets, Decides on Bicameral Body

LD3107110190 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0919 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Sarajevo, 31 July (TANJUG)—The Chamber of Associated Labor of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly today accepted the constitutional commission's proposal that the future Assembly have two chambers, a Chamber of Citizens and a Chamber of Municipalities. Until last night this was opposed in favor of a unicameral parliament.

The Sociopolitical Chamber, which last night was for a bicameral Assembly, today did not have the needed two-thirds majority necessary for the adoption of all 20 amendments as a whole, and a solution to this question was also not established, while the third Chamber of Municipalities was today, too, for an Assembly with two chambers.

The work of the Assembly is continuing in separate sessions and it is expected that today at a joint session of all three Chambers the constitutional amendments and the constitutional law for their promulgation will be proclaimed.

Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly Amends Constitution

LD3107120490 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1034 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Sarajevo, 31 Jul (TANJUG)—At noon today, the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, at a joint session of all the chambers, proclaimed amendments (to articles) 59 to 79 in the republican constitution, as well as a constitutional law for their promulgation. The acts were approved unanimously.

During the day the Assembly chambers will adopt, on the basis of these amendments, a package of electoral laws, with which the conditions will be created in Bosnia-Hercegovina for multiparty elections as early as (?November).

Bosnian Opposition Said United Against Communism

AU3107173290 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Jul 90 p 4

[M. Lucic report: "Communists Against the Rest"]

[Text] Sarajevo—The pluralist scene in Bosnia-Hercegovina has indeed become very heated because the election contest of political parties is well underway. The strongest parties in a struggle to win power in the multiparty elections scheduled for November are three single nationality parties [nacionalne stranke]. The League of Communists is not in the "shadow" either. The single nationality parties are "marching very fast," rallying "their own people," and their membership, according to the leaders of these parties, is increasing all the time.

Many people think that the Muslim Party, the Party of Democratic Action, which was the first registered party in Bosnia-Hercegovina, will be the leading party. While the branches of the Croatian Democratic Community are continuously sprouting, illegally, since this imported party is not registered here, the Serbian Democratic Party of Bosnia-Hercegovina was the last one to enter the scene.

The Serbian Democratic Party of Bosnia-Hercegovina does not have problems because it was granted, in accordance with the law, permission to hold a founding assembly in Sarajevo. However, the promotion of this party was banned in Trebinje. According to the law, a party can hold a founding assembly, but cannot found its branches and carry its activities before it registers itself in a court. The rally in Trebinje was held despite the ban. The latest event concerning this party illustrates its real craftiness to bypass regulations. A rally of the Serbian Democratic Party of Bosnia-Hercegovina was banned in Han-Pjesak for the same reason as the one in Trebinje. However, members of the party came up with the idea to hold a founding assembly of the Independent Serbian Party in this commune and then, next fall, join the Serbian Democratic Party of Bosnia-Hercegovina. This is obviously a different name for the same thing.

While everyone is vociferously advocating democracy in the general race to win the voters, some examples demonstrate that democracy is still very far away since not even the rules of polite behavior are being observed. None of the parties that held their founding assemblies in Velika Kladusa were boycotted, but the communists did not fare very well. Nijaz Durakovic, president of the Bosnian communists, was prevented from speaking at a rally in Velika Kladusa. A militant group led by Sead Kajtezovic, Fikret Abdic's brother-in-law, booed and made noise all the time so that Durakovic had to come down from the rostrum. It is not surprising that Durakovic, who was attacked in this way, later stated: "We will reply to blows with blows."

Otherwise, the leaders of single nationality parties have been "bombarding" the communists, particularly its leadership, as if the they were responsible for everything. On may say that recently, the League of Communists has livened up a bit. It has presented its election to the public, while Nijaz Durakovic, its leader, visited a number of communes.

Last Sunday [22 July], he spoke at a people's rally in Kasindol near Sarajevo and was for the first time very specific about single nationality parties. Speaking about the election race and the competition between the parties, he said that it was extremely fierce, merciless, and that the majority of other parties, particularly single nationality parties have either tacitly or openly formed a pact and concentrated their forces on one aim—to bring down the communists from power.

At this rally, Durakovic said that the citizens of Bosnia-Hercegovina should know that the leaders of single nationality parties are making agreements among one another and that they are even prepared to form a pact with the "black devil." He also said that he is sure that the citizens of Bosnia-Hercegovina will not fall for demagogic slogans of the leaders of single nationality parties about the "imperilment of their own people," and that they will side with those democratic political parties to whom the welfare of the people and nations is more important than national myths and career aspirations of the self-proclaimed national leaders.

Green Party of Bosnia-Hercegovina Founded

LD3007212190 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1947 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Summary] Banja Luka, 30 Jun (TANJUG)—The founding assembly of the Green Party of Bosnia-Hercegovina was held this evening in Banja Luka. The party, as stated in its program, will fight for improved environmental protection.

New Serbian Socialist Party Committee Elected

LD2807142190 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1130 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Text] Pristina, 28 Jul (TANJUG)—At their session today, the Presidiums of the Pristina League of Communists Central Committee and the Pristina Socialist Alliance Working Party Central Committee elected an organizational committee of the Socialist Party of Serbia. Momcilo Trajkovic, republican Executive Council vice president and secretary of the Prinstina League of Communists Municipal Committee, was elected president of the organizational committee which has 25 members.

Both Presidiums concluded that it is necessary to begin activity immediately which would in the shortest period facilitate signing statements on joining the Socialist Party of Serbia. The session also stated that the Socialist Party of Serbia has strong support from all nations and nationalities, and that thanks to its humane program orientations it has increasingly large number of supporters and followers.

Party Against Reform 'Alliance'

LD3007131690 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serboa-Croatian 1216 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Jul (TANJUG)—The work on the adoption of a new and modern constitution for Serbia is one of the most urgent tasks of the Serb Socialist Party [Socijalisticka partije Srbije—SPS], said SPS General Secretary Dr. Peter Skundric, adding that after the adoption of the constitution electoral laws must be adopted and the writ for multiparty elections in Serbia issued as soon as possible. Scepan Uscumlic referred to Ante Markovic's suggestion that the Federal Executive Council should set up an "alliance of reformist forces," saying that the manner of the formation of this party is unsuitable because nowhere in the world are parties formed by governments; on the contrary, the parties or the coalitions winning the elections form the government. He also brought up the question of the way the party can be financed.

Serbian Parties Launch Registration Drive

LD3107143190 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Jul (TANJUG)—Three parties have so far registered as political organizations in the Serbian Justice and Administration Secretariat. Registration opened on 27 July.

In addition to the Socialist Party of Serbia, two other parties have also legalized their activities: The Belgrade-based Serbian Renaissance Movement [Srpski Pokret Obnove] and Stara Pazova-based Serbian National Renaissance [Srpska Narodna Obnova].

According to Aleksandar Veljkovic, an adviser in the Justice and Administration Secretariat, another seven parties have sent their registration papers which, however, were incomplete. These include, for instance, the New Communist Movement [Novi Komunisticki Pokret], based in Belgrade.

In addition to signatures by at least 100 adults, the registration papers must also include the so-called founding document containing the name of the party, its political goals, the name of the party's provisional body, its seat, and the name of the person empowered to represent the party.

The republic's Justice and Administration Secretariat has the right to refuse to register a party if it judges the name of the party as being offensive to public moral. In such instances a party can be registered only if it changes its name.

The register is open for registration indefinitely.

Macedonian LC Presidium Supports FEC Program

LD3007211690 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1721 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] Skopje, 30 Jul (TANJUG)—At today's session, when discussing the thrust of the speech made by Ante Markovic, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], at Mt. Kozara, the Presidium of the Macedonian League of Communists-Party for Democratic Transformation Central Committee stressed that in order to secure the success of democratic reforms in Yugoslavia, it is very important to support the program orientations of the federal government and its practical endeavors to rally all progressive forces in the country around its program, and, within this framework, the creation of the Alliance of Democratic Forces.

Within the framework of the preparations for the forthcoming parliamentary elections in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, the Presidium of the Macedonian League of Communists-Party for Democratic Transformation Central Committee, at the session presided over by its president Petr Gosev, endorsed the text of the Macedonian League of Communists-Party for Democratic Transformation Declaration on Human Rights, which will be presented on 9 August in Vevcani.

Action Urged Over 'Anti-Macedonian' Activity

LD3108223790 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2045 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Skopje, 31 Jul (TANJUG)—The Macedonian Presidency strongly protested against the strengthening of anti-Yugoslav and anti-Macedonian activity in neighboring countries and hence it called today on the SFRY Presidency to ask competent bodies to take appropriate measures so that democratic rights and freedoms of the Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria and Greece are respected.

Examining current foreign policy questions of relations between the SFRY and neighboring countries, the Macedonian Presidency, at its session presided over by Dr. Vladimir Mitkov, concluded that Prime Minister Constantine Mitsotakis' speech in the Greek Parliament, as well as a series of similar statements continue to negate the existence of the Macedonian national minority in Greece, and that at the same time Yugoslavia and Macedonia are blamed for the deterioration of bilateral relations.

Montenegrin Assembly Meets in Joint Session

LD3107134590 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1058 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Titograd, 31 Jul (TANJUG)—At a joint session of its three chambers, the Montenegro Assembly today promulgated amendments to the republic's Constitution. According to the delegates, the amendments will create conditions necessary for further developing ongoing democratic processes and introducing pluralism of ownership relations and a market economy.

The Republic's Electoral Commission today informed the Assembly that the delegates in the Sociopolitical Chamber can remain delegates until the election of a new, multiparty parliament. Misunderstanding was caused by the fact that some sociopolitical organizations with representatives in the Sociopolitical Chamber have already undergone the process of transformation into political parties. A delegate's mandate will not terminate even if the delegate leaves his particular sociopolitical organization.

Constitutional Amendments Adopted

LD3107172490 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1617 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Titograd, 31 Jul (TANJUG)—The Assembly of Montenegro on Tuesday [31 July] adopted the amendments to the Republican Constitution introducing political pluralism and equality of both the social and private ownership in this republic.

The citizens, themselves, and not the Socialist Alliance of Montenegro, will nominate candidates for parliament members in the future free and multi-party elections in the republic.

The delegates in the Montenegrin Assembly refused to discuss the request of Assembly President Dr Dragan Radonjic who asked that a secret confidence vote be taken regarding his person. The League of Communists of Montenegro (LCM) has sent an open letter to the Republican Assembly stating that Radonjic has of his own free will left the LCM because he disagrees with its policy.

Radonjic was elected assembly president as representative of the Communists.

Session Ends, Secretaries Released

LD3107145290 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1540 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Titograd, 31 Jul (TANJUG)—With the relieving from their posts of the republican secretary for education, culture, and physical culture, Miodrag Lekic, and Executive Council member Milan Filipovic, the joint session of all the chambers of the Montenegrin Assembly in Titograd has concluded.

Lekic and Filipovic were relieved of their posts at their own request because, it was explained, of their departure to take up new duties.

Prior to this, delegates of the Montenegrin parliament proclaimed amendments to the republic's Constitution and, after a short dicsussion, refused to debate the political situation resulting from the "correspondence" between the Montenegrin League of Communists Central Committee Presidium and Dr. Dragan Radonjic, president of the republican Assembly.

Markovic Leaves for 'Pentagonal' Talks in Venice

LD0108080590 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0601 GMT 1 Aug 90

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Aug (TANJUG)—Ante Markovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, left this morning for Venice for a meeting of the premiers and foreign affairs minister of the "Pentagonal" group of countries, which incudes Italy, Austria, Yugoslavia, Hungary and the Czech and Slovak Federal Republics. This will be the first top-level meeting within this regional grouping and will mark the completion of the first stage of cooperation which involved outlining the areas of cooperation and the beginning of the second stage which will see the agreed-upon issues being implemented over the next two to three years. These include specific projects analyzed thus far in the talks and covering, among other things, transportation, information, communications, environment, medium and small businesses, culture, and tourism. Financial resources will come from the budgets of the five countries and from international financial institutions.

On the island of San Giorgio Maggiore, the participants in the meeting are expected to adopt three documents covering political cooperation, a program of activities through 1992, and a message to mark the 15th anniversary of the CSCE, which coincides with the Venice meeting.

Andreotti Cancels Meeting

LD0108102690 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0920 GMT 1 Aug 90

[Text] Venice, 1 Aug (TANJUG)—Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti has cancelled all bilateral contacts he was scheduled to have after the summit of the countries of the Pentagonal Initiative ended work in Venice, due to urgent domestic affairs commitments.

Thus, as Yugoslav delegation circles have officially confirmed in Venice, Yugoslav Prime Minister Ante Markovic and Andreotti will not meet this afternoon, as originally scheduled.

Prime Minister Andreotti has had to cancel his bilateral contacts after the meeting of the heads of the government and foreign ministers of Italy, Yugoslavia, Austria, Hungary and the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic because of the political tensions in the Italian ruling coalition.

SFRY To Host Next Meeting

LD0108103290 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0908 GMT 1 Aug 90

[Text] Venice, 1 Aug (TANJUG)—The next meeting of the heads of government of the Pentagonal Initiative, a regional group, will be held in Yugoslavia, as official circles of the pentagonal initiative summit in Venice announced this morning.

At the last evening's meeting of the foreign ministers of Yugoslavia, Italy, Austria, Hungary, the Czech and Slovak Federal Republics, at which the last agreements were reached before today's meeting of the prime ministers, Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar's proposal was accepted that heads of government Ante Markovic, Giuilio Andreotti, Franz Vranitzky, Jozef Antal and Marian Calfa meet in Yugoslavia next summer, most probably in Dubrovnik.

At the next year's summit of the regional group, Yugoslavia is to take over from Italy the role of the coordinator of the activities of the member-countries of the Pentagonal Initiative.